



ERASMUS MUNDUS
European Master in Agricultural, Food
and Environmental Policy Analysis

Barcelona–Bonn–Budapest–
Louvain-la-Neuve–Uppsala

Handbook for STUDENTS

2010–2011



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1. Introduction

This handbook sums up the programme details of the Erasmus Mundus Master course and is accessible on the website of the programme. All participating students in the 2010-11 school year also receive a copy, because the handbook contains detailed information on the five partner universities as well as countries and cities where the universities are located.

At the time of this writing the AFEPA programme is at the beginning of its first year and it will be amended and improved in subsequent editions. We particularly rely on AFEPA student feedbacks and comments in the next months to complete and improve the current version.

2. Information on the AFEPA Programme

2.1 Contact information

For the central AFEPA office at the coordinating institution, the Université Catholique de Louvain, please contact

Henrich Brunke (Mr.)
AFEPA European Master Programme
Unité d'Economie Rurale
Faculté d'ingénierie biologique, agronomique et environnementale
Université catholique de Louvain
Place de la Croix du Sud, 2/15
B-1348 Louvain-La-Neuve
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www.uclouvain.be/afepa

For your contact persons at the partner universities, please consult the respective chapter in this handbook for the contact information

2.2 Programme Description

The European Master in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy Analysis aims at providing a high quality education in designing and assessing public policies targeted to the agricultural and food sector as well as the rural environment. This European Master responds to the increasing need to better understand and anticipate the various and often complex socio-economic and environmental effects of these policies either in a functioning market economy as in the European Union or in economies in a development or transition phase. The European Master offers a two-year academic curriculum with integrated and advanced theoretical, methodological and empirical courses in economics and quantitative methods as well as in agricultural, food and environmental sciences, agricultural and trade policy, environmental and natural resource policy, rural development policy and agribusiness management and market analysis. To connect theory and methodology to practice, a problem solving project is developed and presented as a master thesis at the end of the two-year curriculum.

The European Master is jointly organised by five leading European educational and research institutions: the Corvinus University of Budapest (CUB) in Hungary, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) in Sweden, the Rheinische-Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität Bonn (UBonn) in Germany, the Université catholique de Louvain (UCL) in Belgium and the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC) in Spain. These five partner universities are recognised worldwide for the quality of their educational programme and scientific



achievements in agricultural, environmental and economic sciences. The required 120 ECTS credit points are structured into three blocks: a minimum of two semesters of studies (55 ECTS) at a first partner university, as well as two semesters of studies (60 ECTS) at a second partner university, and two joint summer schools (5 ECTS) at partner universities. The language of instruction and examination is English for most of the courses in three partner universities while it is either French at UCL or Spanish at UPC for most of the courses. The Master degree is awarded as a double degree from the two home and host universities.

This European Master is accessible to candidates holding a bachelor degree or a recognized equivalent academic degree with a minimum of 180 ECTS or 3 years university study from an accredited institution, with sufficient undergraduate training in economics and agricultural or environmental sciences, with an excellent scholastic average, and with fluency in English but also French or Spanish if attending either UCL or UPC respectively.

Recipients of this European Master are qualified to understand the fundamentals of public policies oriented to the agricultural and food sector, rural areas and natural resources, develop and use quantitative methods to perform rigorous socio-economic and environmental assessment of these public policies, and provide sound and relevant policy recommendations for a more sustainable development of this sector and rural areas. They are qualified to take responsibilities in international, national and regional agencies, non-governmental organisations, consultancy firms, professional organisations and private companies.

Main area: Social sciences (including economics), cultural sciences

Second area: Agricultural and forestry sciences

Third area: Geography, earth and environmental studies

At the end of the course, graduated students will be awarded a double degree.

Tuition fees: 3000 €per year for EU students
6000 €per year for third-country students

	Institution	Contact person
Coordinator :	CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN , Belgium	Prof. Bruno Henry de Frahan
Partners:	CORVINUS UNIVERSITY OF BUDAPEST , Hungary	Prof. Csaba Forgacs
	SWEDISH UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES , Sweden	Ms. Kristina H. Jansson
	UNIVERSITY OF BONN , Germany	Prof. Thomas Heckelei
	TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF CATALONIA , Spain	Prof. José M. Gil

2.3 Programme Objectives

The European Master in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy Analysis aims at providing a high quality education in designing and assessing public policies targeted to the



agricultural and food sector as well as the rural environment. The programme is policy oriented, focused on economic analysis, but with a strong multidisciplinary component. By the setting of criteria of admission and by courses in advanced microeconomic theory and quantitative methods the programme provides the basis for applied policy analysis founded on state of the art economic models and econometric tools. Drawing on complementary, specialized teaching and research expertise of professors from several universities the Master programme offers teaching relevant for the analysis of agriculture, food and environmental policy issues within a unified framework exposing students to policy traditions in different European countries.

Students are required during their studies for the Master degree to be associated with at least two of the five universities involved in the programme. This gives students from Europe and from the rest of the world the opportunity to establish a rich professional and academic network involving fellow students and teachers associated with the programme. In this and other ways the programme assists students to obtain access to universities in Europe and beyond in the pursuit of further academic qualifications to undertake agricultural, food and environmental policy analysis.

Academically the programme distinguishes itself from existing programmes in Europe by

- being policy oriented,
- being based on state of the art training in microeconomics and micro-econometrics,
- combining the analysis of agricultural and environmental policy issues within unified economic framework, however also exposing students to multidisciplinary approaches.

The European Master in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy Analysis trains graduate students that will be:

1. aware of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the performance and competitiveness of the agricultural and food sectors and other profit (market) and non-profit (non-market) activities in rural areas,
2. able to understand the fundamentals of recent economic theory as well as its strengths and weaknesses,
3. able to use and apply adequate methods and tools to address and analyse socio-economic and environmental problems that are observed or anticipated in the agricultural and food sectors and rural areas in different development contexts,
4. able to use complementary approaches from other disciplines when needed,
5. able to perform sound quantitative economic analysis and anticipate possible effects of policy and regulation reforms,
6. able to interpret results and derive policy implications and recommendations,
7. able to draw from European experience and expertise in designing and evaluating policy and regulatory reforms given the economic, social, environmental and ethical dimensions of the issues facing societies expressing structural change,
8. able to communicate their methods and results to both specialised and non-specialised audiences, hopefully in at least two European languages.

The main objective of this Master Course is that recipients be qualified to use and apply adequate methods to analyse socio-economic problems, formulate policy recommendations and understand the risks and consequences of any given economic policy measures, especially



those oriented towards agricultural and food sector, rural areas as well as natural resources and their environment. In particular, recipients are expected to be able to use and develop quantitative methods to perform rigorous socio-economic and environmental assessment of these public policies, and provide sound and relevant policy recommendations to a better sustainable development of rural areas.

Recipients are qualified to take responsibilities in international, national and regional agencies, non-governmental organisations, consultancy firms, professional organisations and private companies such as banks, insurances and agricultural, environmental and food business.

2.4 Requirements, Application and Admission

2.4.1 Admission Criteria

To be admitted to the European Master in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy Analysis candidates need to have a Bachelor degree or an equivalent academic degree of minimum three years of undergraduate study corresponding to 180 ECTS. Students in their final year of their Bachelor degree may be admitted in the Master programme on the condition that their Bachelor degree is awarded before they enrol the programme. All candidates also need to have followed courses in mathematics, statistics and economics as well as agricultural, food and environmental sciences at least at an introductory level. Candidates must agree to complete the academic curriculum in two consecutive academic years and to the terms in the study contract as specified by the AFEPA consortium.

Candidates from English speaking countries must provide an official letter from their university from which they graduated attesting that English is the media of instruction. All other candidates need to provide evidence that they master English at a level corresponding to a minimum TOEFL score of 550 (paper version), 213 (computer version) or 79 (internet version) or a minimum overall band IELTS score of 6 or with a signal deemed equivalent by the AFEPA consortium. Candidates who choose to study at UCL and UPC also need to prove that their command of French and Spanish, respectively, is sufficient for them to participate in courses at these two institutions. If French and Spanish are neither their mother tongue nor the language of their past study, it is advised that these candidates obtain the B1 threshold level of the Common European Framework of Reference, i.e., they can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. For French, it corresponds to the DELF B level and for Spanish to the DELE “intermedio” level.

Candidates can apply for an Erasmus Mundus scholarship except those who have already benefited from an Erasmus Mundus Master Course scholarship or are benefiting from another European Community grant while pursuing their Erasmus Mundus master studies.



2.4.2 Language requirement

The language of instruction and examination is English for most of the courses at CUB, SLU and UBonn while the language of instruction and examination is either French at UCL or Spanish at UPC for most of the courses. Since professors in these two latter institutions are fluent in English, examinations can be organised in English at the specific request of the international students.

Candidates from English speaking countries must provide an official letter from their university from which they graduated attesting that English is the media of instruction. All other candidates will need to provide evidence that they master English at a level corresponding to a minimum TOEFL score of at least 550 (paper version), 213 (computer version) or 79 (internet version) or a minimum overall band IELTS score of 6 or with a signal deemed equivalent by the AFEPA Management Board.

Candidates who choose to study at UCL and UPC also need to prove that their command of French and Spanish, respectively, is sufficient for them to participate in courses at these two institutions. If French and Spanish are neither their mother tongue nor the language of their past study, it is advised that these candidates obtain the B1 threshold level of the Common European Framework of Reference, i.e., they can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. For French, it corresponds to the DELF B level and for Spanish to the DELE “intermedio” level.

Learning support in local language is offered free of additional fees in all five partner institutions. This support is provided to facilitate the integration of the international students in study and local social life. Language courses can be recognised for a maximum of 5 ECTS credits in the academic programme.

2.4.3 Application Timetable

Application period and deadlines for admission to the programme and Erasmus Mundus scholarships:

- September 1, 2010 to January 10th, 2011: Application period for all students, thus non-European students for Category A Erasmus Mundus scholarship and European students (see below the definition) that apply for a Category B Erasmus Mundus scholarship
- Mid-April, 2011: Notification of accepted students for Category A and B scholarships
- April 30, 2011 for Non-European students that do **not** apply for an Erasmus Mundus scholarship
- June 30, 2011: for European students (see below the definition) that do **not** apply for an Erasmus Mundus scholarship

Applicants that apply for an Erasmus Mundus scholarship are notified on their status in April.

Maximum three applications to Erasmus Mundus programmes are allowed



Erasmus Mundus considers as European students:

- students who are nationals from the 27 EU Member States (Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, UK, Sweden, Bulgaria, Malta, Poland, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania);
- students who are nationals from one of the EEA-EFTA states (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway);
- students who have resided or carried out their main activities (studies, work, etc.) for more than 12 months over the past five years (preceding the start of the academic year) in any of the above countries.

Erasmus Mundus considers all other students as non-European students.

2.4.4 Application Procedure

The candidates fill out their on-line application form, lock it and print their pdf application form. An example of this on-line application form gives the information and data that are requested to fill it.

The two academic referees fill out the downloadable reference form in English, sign it, save it and send it to master-afepa@uclouvain.be

The candidates sign the pdf application form and post it with the following requested documents:

- their two reference forms in the AFEPA preformatted version from their university from which they received their Bachelor or, eventually, Master degree
 - a certified copy of their passport or identification card
 - the officially certified copies of their following academic certificates:
 - school-leaving certificate giving the right of entry to higher education in the candidate's home country (with individual grades)
 - all university end-of-year exam certificates (with individual grades)
 - University diploma or degree certificate indicating the final grade(s) and ranking if available
- NB: All certificates must be accompanied by an explanation of the grading system in English. Copies of certificates must be officially certified and submitted preferably on DIN A4 or A5 paper. Copies of documents may be certified as true copies of the originals with a stamp and signature by one of the following authorities: Embassy, Consulate, or the university which conferred the degree. Original certificates will not be needed until registration at the universities.



- language certificates as evidence of English proficiency (TOEFL, IELTS, First certificate of English or equivalent, or letter from the university stating that the language of instruction is English)
- language certificates as evidence of French (e.g., DELF) and Spanish (e.g., DELE) knowledge for candidates who choose to study at UCL and UPC, respectively, when French and Spanish are neither their mother tongue nor the language of their past study
- a recent photo attached to the paper version of their application form
- proofs of work, training or research experience, if related to the AFEPA domain.

To be accepted, the application form and the reference forms have to be written in English in the AFEPA preformatted version. Any incomplete application file will be rejected. Any official document in language different from English, French or Spanish has to be accompanied by a translated version in one of these three languages certified by an official authority.

The candidates send the signed paper version of their application form with all required documents before the specific deadline to the postal address of the consortium office located at the coordinating institution:

AFEPA European Master Programme
Unité d'économie rurale
Université catholique de Louvain
Place de la Croix du Sud, 2/15
B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium

2.4.5 On-line Application and Downloadable Forms

The candidates fill out their on-line application form, lock their application form once their form is completely filled and ready to be submitted, and print their pdf application form. Pay attention that once the application form is locked, the candidates can not return to their application form for subsequent modifications. Adapt your navigator to the English language to fill in the on-line application form.

[To apply, click here to fill out the application form](#)

The two academic referees fill out the downloadable reference form in English, sign it, save it under the file name 'RF_CandidateLastName_RefereeLastName.doc' or 'RF_CandidateLastName_RefereeLastName.pdf' and send it to master-afepa@uclouvain.be

[Reference form in the AFEPA preformatted version](#)



2.4.6 Candidate Selection

The selection for admission to the European Master in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy Analysis and for scholarships of the Erasmus Mundus Programme is based on academic merit, language skills, professional and volunteer experience, expression of motivation, recommendations, and other credentials (reputation of the school of origin, the referees, etc.) to guarantee the selection of high-quality students. Country of origin and gender are additional criteria that could be used to orient the recruitment towards diversity in geographical cover and balance in gender representation.

It is expected that the successful candidates have succeeded their Bachelor degree with an average equivalence of a A score in the ECTS grading scale and be ranked within the ten top percent of their class. Successful candidates also have to have demonstrated a strong interest in agricultural, environmental and economic sciences. Their letter of motivation, the letters of their referees and their extra-curriculum activities will be thoroughly examined for that purpose.

2.4.6 Student Agreement

A Student Agreement between the AFEPA consortium and the student enrolled in the AFEPA European Master will explicitly indicate any academic, financial and administrative modalities related to the student's participation in the European Master and, if applicable, the award and usage of the scholarship. Mutual rights, obligations and responsibilities indicated in such Student Agreement will be in accordance with those enforced in the partner institutions.

2.5 Programme Structure

The European Master in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy Analysis is a two-year programme of 120 ECTS credits. The academic programme consists of a number of compulsory courses for 30 ECTS credits, a number of optional courses for 40 ECTS credits within at least three different subject areas, a number of supplementary courses for 15 ECTS credits, two short summer schools for 5 ECTS credits and a thesis for 30 ECTS credits. Table 1 lists the components of the programme.

Students are associated with at least two of the five universities participating in the AFEPA consortium. In general students spend the first academic year on one of the three universities (SLU, UBonn, UCL) which offer the core courses in microeconomics and quantitative methods. The second academic year is in general spent in one of the four other universities. However, when indicated, students may be allowed to spend only one semester in a second university, or spend the second year in two different universities.

Both at the end of first and second years all master students are gathered at one of the



participating universities for a summer school consisting of a two-week programme of workshops, lectures and field trips. At the end of the first year of study students present a research proposal, and at the end of the second year their Master thesis for discussion by fellow students and participating faculty.

Figure 1. Master students' mobility of European Master in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy Analysis

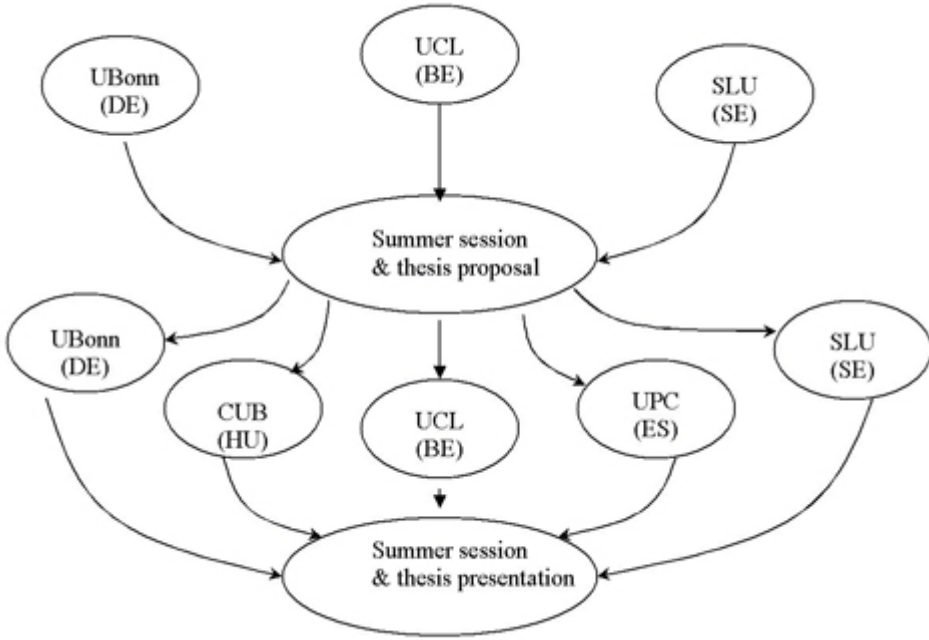


Table 1: Specifics on the academic structure of the AFEPA programme

<p>1. Compulsory Courses (30 ECTS):</p> <p>1.1. Microeconomic Theory (12-18 ECTS)</p> <p>1.2. Quantitative Methods (12-18 ECTS)</p> <p>2. Optional Courses within three of the following six subject areas (40 ECTS):</p> <p>2.1. Agricultural and Trade Policy (12-15 ECTS)</p> <p>2.2. Environmental and Natural Resource Policy (12-15 ECTS)</p> <p>2.3. Agribusiness Management and Market Analysis (12-15 ECTS)</p> <p>2.4. Agricultural and Food Sciences (12-15 ECTS)</p> <p>2.5. Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (12-15 ECTS)</p> <p>2.6. Rural Development Policy (12-15 ECTS)</p> <p>3. Supplementary Courses (15 ECTS):^a</p> <p>3.1. Language Courses (maximum 5 ECTS)</p> <p>3.2. Other Courses (maximum 15 ECTS)</p> <p>4. Summer Schools at the end of the first and second years (5 ECTS)</p> <p>5. Master Thesis (30 ECTS)</p>
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Note: (a):Selected from the academic programme of the institutions, subject to approval of the AFEPA Management Board

Table 2. Participation of the AFEPA Institutions in the Academic Programme

Academic programme	Institutions	ECTS
1. Compulsory Courses		30
1.1. Microeconomic Theory	SLU, UBonn, UCL	12-18
1.2. Quantitative Methods	SLU, UBonn, UCL	12-18
2. Optional courses		40
2.1. Agricultural and Trade Policy	CUB, SLU, UBonn, UCL	12-15
2.2. Environmental and Natural Resource Policy	CUB, SLU, UBonn, UPC	12-15
2.3. Agribusiness Management and Market Analysis	CUB, SLU, UBonn, UPC	12-15
2.4. Agricultural and Food Sciences	UBonn, UCL, UPC	12-15
2.5. Agricultural and Environmental Sciences	UBonn, UCL	12-15
2.6. Rural development Policy	UBonn, UCL	12-15
3. Supplementary Courses^a		15
3.1. Language Courses	All	≤ 5
3.2. Other Courses from the institution's academic programme	All	≥ 10
4. Summer Schools	Annual rotation	5
5. Master Thesis	All	30
Total	All	120

Note: (a)Selected from the academic programme of the institutions, subject to approval of the AFEPA Management Board.



The core courses provide the students with a shared background in microeconomics (including consumer theory, producer theory, general equilibrium theory and welfare economics) and quantitative methods (including statistics and econometrics).

The optional courses broaden and deepen the students' empirical and theoretical knowledge directly relevant for the economic analysis of agricultural, food and environmental policy issues. The courses require in some cases a good command over the subject covered in the core courses and should therefore be taken during the second year.

Supplementary courses may be in any other discipline recognised by the AFEPA Management Board to deepen or broaden the academic curriculum. Examples of such courses are Ethics, Environmental Law, Trade Law, Finance, Public Policy, Sociology, Statistics and Geographic Information System. Languages courses should not exceed a maximum recognition of 5 ECTS credits.

The thesis shall draw on and deepen subjects covered in the courses of the programme. It shall be 40-60 pages long. It has to be submitted and presented orally by the student at the end of the second year of studies. Students may adopt a theoretical or empirical approach, but are encouraged to address a concrete policy issue.

At the start of the Master programme each student is associated with a faculty member who with the student establishes a study programme according to the interest of the student, but also to establish appropriate depth, scope and consistency with respect to the courses to be followed.

To pass from the first to the second year of the Master programme students need in general to have completed the core courses and acquired at least 20 ECTS credits in optional and supplementary courses.

The core compulsory courses are offered each year by SLU, UBonn and UCL and the optional courses are offered each year by the five partner institutions as indicated in Table 2. The summer schools are organised by the partner institutions in turn.



Table 2a: Academic Classes Offered at the Swedish Academy of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) in the First Year (These lists of courses are subjected to modification)

	Code	Language	ECTS	Semester ^a
1. Compulsory Courses (30 ECTS):				
1.1. Microeconomic theory (12-18 ECTS)			15	
Production Economics	FÖ0331	English	15	1
1.2. Quantitative methods (12-18 ECTS)			15	
Analytical methods	NA0125	English	7,5	1
Econometrics	NA0127	English	7,5	2
2. Optional Courses within three of the following subject areas for 40 ECTS:				
2.1. Agricultural and Trade Policy			15	
Agricultural Policy and International Trade	NA0151	English	15	2
2.2. Environmental and Natural Resource Policy			22,5	
Cost Benefit Analysis of Agricultural and Environmental Projects	NA0153	English	7,5	1
Environmental Policy	NA0130	English	7,5	2
Sustainable Development	NA0115	English	7,5	1
2.3. Agribusiness Management and Market Analysis			30	
Microeconomic theory FÖ0304	NA0135	English	7,5	1
Topics in microeconomic theory	NA0140	English	7,5	1
Cooperatives and Agricultural Marketing	FÖ0304	English	15	2
3. Supplementary Courses for 15 ECTS:				
3.1. Language Courses for a maximum of 5 ECTS				
Swedish at beginning level		Swedish	0	1 & 2
Swedish at intermediate level		Swedish	0	1 & 2
3.2. Other Courses				
Quantitative Finance - Theory and Applications	FÖ0271	English	15	1
Environmental and Social Responsibility Marketing	FÖ0307	English	15	1
Financial Accounting	FÖ0310	English	10	2
Strategic Management	FÖ0328	English	15	1
International Food Systems Analysis	NA0116	English	7,5	1
Applied Demand and Supply Analysis	NA0126	English	7,5	2
Probability Theory and Statistical Interference	NA0139	English	7,5	2
Time series analysis	NA0142	English	7,5	2
4. Summer schools at the end of the first year		English	5	2
(a) Semester 1: Late August until mid-January Semester 2: Late January until beginning of June				



Table 2b: Academic Classes Offered at the University of Bonn in the First Year (These lists of courses are subjected to modification)

	Code	Language	ECTS	Semester ^a	Remark
1. Compulsory Courses:					
1.1. Microeconomic Theory			18		
Microeconomics	G-2.1	English	6	1	
Household Economics and Decision Theory	G-2.3	English	6	1	
Management of Natural Resources: The Micro-perspective	G-2.4.1	English	3	1	only together with G-2.4.2
Management of Natural Resources: The Macro-perspective	G-2.4.2	English	3	1	only together with G-2.4.1
1.2. Quantitative Methods			12		
Methods of Empirical Research	G-1	English	6	1	
Quantitative Techniques for Planning and Decision Making	G-2.2	English	6	1	
2. Optional Courses within three of the following subject areas for 40 ECTS:					
2.1. Agricultural and Trade Policy			12		
Public Choice in the Agri-Food Sector	B-3.2	English	6	2	
Applied Trade Theory and Policy	B-3.3	English	6	2	
2.2. Environmental and Natural Resource Policy			12		
Environmental and Resource Economics	B-3.8	English	6	2	
Agricultural and Agri-Environmental Law	B-3.14	German	6	1	
2.3. Agribusiness Management and Market Analysis			45		
Cost Accounting	A-3.2	German	6	2	
Organisation Logistics and Information Management	A-3.4	English	6	1	
Strategy, Quality and Food Chain Management	A-3.7	English	6	2	
Seminar Quality and Food Chain management	A-3.10	English	6	2	



Seminar Marketing	A-3.12 / B-3.11	German	6	2	
Simulation of Marketing	B-3.5.2/A-3.9.2	English	3	2	
Industrial Economics of the Food Sector	B-3.6/A-3.8	German	6	2	
Seminar Market Analysis	B-3.10	German	6	2	
3. Supplementary Courses for 15 ECTS:					
3.1. Language Courses for a maximum of 5 ECTS					
3.2. Other Courses					
Advanced Methods of Market Research	B-3.7	English	6	2	
Advanced Applied Econometrics	B-3.13	English	6	2	
4. Summer schools at the end of the first year					
Colloquium	B-4.10	English	6	2	
Legend:					
(a) Semester 1: Mid October until mid-February (second round of exams end of March)					
Semester 2: Mid April until mid-July (second round of exams at the end of September)					



Table 2c: Academic Classes Offered at the Université Catholique de Louvain in the First Year
(These lists of courses are subjected to modification)

	Code	Language	ECTS	Semester ^a	Remark
1. Compulsory Courses:					
1.1. Economic Theory			15		
Interdependencies and Strategic Behavior	ECON 2011	English	5	1	
Public Economics	ECON 2607	English	5	2	
Strategies of Collective Decision Making	ECON 2411	English	5	2	
1.2. Quantitative Methods			15		
Econométrie appliquée: Times Series Econometrics	ECON 2031	French	5	1	
Econométrie appliquée: microéconométrie	ECON 2033	French	5	1	
Aides à la décision en géographie	GEO 2150	French	5		
2. Optional Courses within three of the following subject areas for 40 ECTS:					
2.1. Agricultural and Trade Policy			19		
Gestion agricole et aide à la décision	BIRA 2104	French	5	2	
Politique agricole et rurale	BIRA 2105	French	3	1	
Analyse des marchés agricoles	BRAI 2207	French	3	1	Every odd academic year
Stratégies des firmes dans les filières agro-industrielles	BRAI 2209	French	3	2	Every even academic year
Evaluation des politiques agricoles/Agricultural Policy Evaluation	BRAI 2213	French/English	3	2	
International Trade	ECON 2041	English	5	2	
2.4. Agricultural and Food Sciences			17		
Systèmes agraires	BIRA 2109	French	5	1	
Biotechnologie appliquée	BIRA 2102	French	4	1	
Productions animales	BIRA 2107A	French	4	1	
Productions végétales	BIRA 2108	French	4	1	
2.5. Agricultural and Environmental Sciences			17		
Géomatique appliquée à l'environnement	BIRE 2102	French	4	1	
Hydrologie générale	BIRE 2103	French	5	1	
Pédologie appliquée	BIRE 2104	French	5	2	



Qualité des eaux et des sols	BIRE 2105	French	3	2	
2.6. Rural Development Policy			19		
Développement intégré	BRAI 2210	French	3	1	
Economie du développement rural	BRAI 2212	French	3	1	
Evaluation des politiques agricoles/Agricultural Policy Evaluation	BRAI 2213	French/English	3	2	
Théories du développement	ECON 2342	French	5	2	
Dynamiques globales et locales des interactions développement - environnement	DVL P 2675	French	5	2	
3. Supplementary Courses for 15 ECTS:					
3.1. Language Courses for a maximum of 5 ECTS					
Anglais communication interactive, niveau intermédiaire avancé	ANGL 1501	English	3	1	
Course in Advanced English	ANGL 1700	English	6	1 & 2	
Compréhension à la lecture et à l'audition de textes dans le domaine de l'ingénierie biologique, agronomique et environnementale	ANGL 1882	English	2	1	
English communication skills for bioengineers	ANGL 2480	English	2	2	
Séminaire d'insertion professionnelle	ANGL 2600	English		2	
Français: niveau international avancé	FRAN 1401	French	5	1 & 2	
Expression orale (Français) (niveau B2)	FRAN 1403	French	3		
Expression écrite (Français) (niveau B2)	FRAN 1404	French	3	2	
Communication scientifique (Français) (niveau B2)	FRAN 1405	French	3	1	



3.2. Other Courses					
Economie des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement	BIR 1343	French	4	2	
Sociologie rurale et aménagement du territoire	BRAT 2103	French	5	1	
Macroéconomie du développement	ECON 2312	French	5	2	
Inégalités régionales et délocalisations	ECON 2314	French	5	2	
Evaluation des politiques économiques et sociales	ECON 2352	French	5	2	
Environnement et économie globale	ESPO 2103	French	5	2	
Géographie rurale et de la santé	GEO 1321	French	4	2	
4. Summer school at the end of the first year	BRAI 2218	English	5	2	
Legend:					
(a) Semester 1: Mid-September until mid-January					
Semester 2: Late-January until end of June (second round of exams at the end of August)					



Table 3a: Academic Classes Offered at the Swedish Academy of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) in the Year 2 (These lists of courses are subjected to modification)

Academic Programme - Year 2 - SLU	Code	Language	ECTS	Semester ^a
2. Optional Courses within three of the following subject areas for 40 ECTS:				
2.1. Agricultural and Trade Policy				
Agricultural Policy and International Trade	NA0151	English	15	2
2.2. Environmental and Natural Resource Policy				
Cost Benefit Analysis of Agricultural and Environmental Projects	NA0153	English	7,5	1
Environmental Policy	NA0130	English	7,5	2
Sustainable Development	NA0115	English	7,5	1
2.3. Agribusiness Management and Market Analysis				
Production Economics	FÖ0331	English	15	1
Cooperatives and Agricultural Marketing	FÖ0304	English	15	2
3. Supplementary Courses for 15 ECTS:				
3.1. Language Courses for a maximum of 5 ECTS				
Swedish at beginning level		Swedish	0	1 & 2
Swedish at intermediate level		Swedish	0	1 & 2
3.2. Other Courses				
Quantitative Finance - Theory and Applications	FÖ0271	English	15	1
Environmental and Social Responsibility Marketing	FÖ0307	English	15	1
Financial Accounting	FÖ0310	English	10	2
Strategic Management	FÖ0328	English	15	1
International Food Systems Analysis	NA0116	English	7,5	1
Applied Demand and Supply Analysis	NA0126	English	7,5	2
Probability Theory and Statistical Interference	NA0139	English	7,5	2
Time series analysis	NA0142	English	7,5	2
4. Summer schools after the second year (5 ECTS)				
		English		2
5. Master Thesis				
Independent Project/Degree Project in Economics	EX0537	English	30	2
Legend:				
(a) Semester 1: Late August until mid-January				
(b) Semester 2: Late-January until beginning of June				



Table 3b: Academic Classes Offered at the University of Bonn in the Year 2 (These lists of courses are subjected to modification)

Academic Programme - Year 2 - UBonn	Code	Language	ECTS	Semester ^a	Remark
2. Optional Courses within three of the following subject areas (40 ECTS):					
2.1. Agricultural and Trade Policy			36		
European and International Agricultural Policy	B-3.1	English	6	1	
Public Choice in the Agri-Food Sector	B-3.2	English	6	2	
Applied Trade Theory and Policy	B-3.3	English	6	2	
Seminar Policy Analysis	B-3.9	German/ English	6	1	
Project seminar Policy and Markets	B-4.1	English	6	1	
Simulation Models for Policy Analysis	B-4.2	English	6	1	
2.2. Environmental and Natural Resource Policy			24		
Environmental and Resource Economics	B-3.8	English	6	2	
Seminar of Environmental Economics	B-3.12	English	6	1	
Agricultural and Agri-Environmental Law	B-3.14	German	6	1	
Management of Natural Resources: The Micro-perspective	G-2.4.1	English	3	1	only together with G-2.4.2
Management of Natural Resources: The Macro-perspective	G-2.4.2	English	3	1	only together with G-2.4.1
2.3. Agribusiness Management and Market Analysis			60		
Cost Accounting	A-3.2	German	6	2	
Organisation Logistics and Information Management	A-3.4	English	6	1	
Strategy, Quality and Food Chain Management	A-3.7	English	6	2	
Seminar Quality and Food Chain management	A-3.10	English	6	2	
Seminar Marketing	A-3.12 / B-3.11	German	6	2	
Marketing and Market Analysis	B-4.3/A-4.5	English	6	1	
Marketing on Food Markets	B-3.5.1/A-3.9.1	English	3	1	



Simulation of Marketing	B-3.5.2/A-3.9.2	English	3	2	
Industrial Economics of the Food Sector	B-3.6/A-3.8	German	6	2	
Seminar Market Analysis	B-3.10	German	6	2	
Project seminar Policy and Markets	B-4.1	English	6	1	
3. Supplementary courses (15 ECTS):					
3.1. Language Courses for a maximum of 5 ECTS					
3.2. Other courses					
Advanced Environmental Economics	B-4.4	English	6	1	
Advanced Methods of Market Research	B-3.7	English	6	2	
4. Summer school at the end of the second year					
5. Master Thesis	A-5.1	German/English	30	2	Language by student's choice
Legend:					
(a) Semester 1: Mid October until mid-February (second round of exams end of March)					
Semester 2: Mid April until mid-July (second round of exams end of September)					



Table 2c: Academic Classes Offered at the Université Catholique de Louvain in the Year 2
(These lists of courses are subjected to modification)

Academic Programme - Year 2 - UCL	Code	Language	ECTS	Semester ^a	Remark
2. Optional Courses within three of the following subject areas for 40 ECTS :					
2.1. Agricultural and Trade Policy			19		
Gestion agricole et aide à la décision	BIRA 2104	French	5	2	
Politique agricole et rurale	BIRA 2105	French	3	1	
Analyse des marchés agricoles	BRAI 2207	French	3	1	Every odd academic year
Stratégies des firmes dans les filières agro-industrielles	BRAI 2209	French	3	2	Every even academic year
Evaluation des politiques agricoles/Agricultural Policy Evaluation	BRAI 2213	French/English	3	2	
International Trade	ECON 2041	English	5	2	
2.4. Agricultural and Food Sciences			17		
Systèmes agraires	BIRA 2109	French	5	1	
Biotechnologie appliquée	BIRA 2102	French	4	1	
Productions animales	BIRA 2107A	French	4	1	
Productions végétales	BIRA 2108	French	4	1	
2.5. Agricultural and Environmental Sciences			17		
Géomatique appliquée à l'environnement	BIRE 2102	French	4	1	
Hydrologie générale	BIRE 2103	French	5	1	
Pédologie appliquée	BIRE 2104	French	5	2	
Qualité des eaux et des sols	BIRE 2105	French	3	2	
2.6. Rural Development Policy			19		
Développement intégré	BRAI 2210	French	3	1	
Economie du développement rural	BRAI 2212	French	3	1	
Evaluation des politiques agricoles/Agricultural Policy Evaluation	BRAI 2213	French/English	3	2	
Théories du développement	ECON 2342	French	5	2	



Dynamiques globales et locales des interactions développement - environnement	DVLP 2675	French	5	2	
3. Supplementary Courses for 15 ECTS:					
3.1. Language Courses for a maximum of 5 ECTS					
Anglais communication interactive, niveau intermédiaire avancé	ANGL 1501	English	3	1	
Course in Advanced English	ANGL 1700	English	6	1&2	
Compréhension à la lecture et à l'audition de textes dans le domaine de l'ingénierie biologique, agronomique et environnementale	ANGL 1882	English	2	1	
English communication skills for bioingenieers	ANGL 2480	English	2	2	
Séminaire d'insertion professionnelle	ANGL 2600	English	2	2	
Français: niveau intermédiaire avancé	FRAN 1401	French	5	1&2	
Expression orale (Français) (niveau B2)	FRAN 1403	French	3		
Expression écrite (Français) (niveau B2)	FRAN 1404	French	3	2	
Communication scientifique (Français) (niveau B2)	FRAN 1405	French	3	1	
3.2. Other Courses					
Economie des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement	BIR 1343	French	4	2	
Sociologie rurale et aménagement du territoire	BRAT 2103	French	5	1	
Macroéconomie du développement	ECON 2312	French	5	2	
Inégalités régionales et délocalisations	ECON 2314	French	5	2	
Evaluation des politiques économiques et sociales	ECON 2352	French	5	2	
Trade and Tax Policy in Europe	ECON 2381	English	5	1	
Advanced International Trade	ECON 2604	English	5	2	



Environnement et économie globale	ESPO 2103	French	5	2	
Géographie rurale et de la santé	GEO 1321	French	4	2	
4. Summer school at the end of the second year					
Séminaire d'accompagnement au mémoire en sciences agronomiques	BIRA 2210	English	3	2	
5. Master Thesis			30		
Mémoire de fin d'études	BIRA 2200	French/English	27	2	Language by student's choice
Legend:					
(a) Semester 1: Mid-September until mid-January					
Semester 2: Late-January until end of June (second round of exams at the end of August)					



Table 2d: Academic Classes Offered at the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya in the Year 2
(These lists of courses are subjected to modification)

Academic Programme - Year 2 - UPC	Code	Language	ECTS	Semester ^a	Remark
2. Optional Courses within three of the following subject areas for 40 ECTS:					
2.2. Environmental and Natural Resource Policy			16		
Sostenibilidad y Sistemas Agroalimentarios	SOSAGR	English/Spanish	5	1	
Gestión Ambiental y Valoración Socio-Económica del Medio Ambiente	GAVSMA	English/Spanish	5	2	
Economía del conocimiento	EC	English/Spanish	6	1	
2.3. Agribusiness Management and Market Analysis			15		
Economía de los Mercados Agroalimentarios	EMAA	English/Spanish	5	1	
Gestión Sostenible de la Empresa Agroalimentaria	GSEA	English/Spanish	5	1	
Comportamiento del Empresario y el Consumidor	CEC	English/Spanish	5	2	
2.4. Agricultural and Food Sciences			15		
Calidad y Seguridad Alimentaria	CSA	Spanish	5	1	
Publicación de Resultados Experimentales	PURES	English/Spanish	5	1	
Ecofisiología y productividad vegetal	EPV	English/Spanish	5	2	
3. Supplementary Courses for 15 ECTS:					
3.1. Language Courses for a maximum of 5 ECTS					
Inglés	LC	English	5	1 & 2	
Español	LC	Spanish	5	1 & 2	
Català	LC	Catalan	2,5	1 & 2	
3.2. Other Courses					
Aprender a trabajar en equipo	ATE	English/Spanish	6	1	
4. Summer school at the end of the second year					
Valuation Methods in Agrofood and Natural Resources Economics		English	5	1 & 2	



5. Master Thesis					
Memoria de fin de estudios		English/Spanish	30	2	Language by student's choice
Legend:					
(a) Semester 1: End-September until mid-February					
Semester 2: Mid-February until end of June					

Table 2e: Academic Classes Offered at the Corvinus University Budapest in the Year 2
(These lists of courses are subjected to modification)

Academic Programme - Year 2 - CUB	Code	Language	ECTS	Semester^a
2. Optional Courses within three of the following subject areas for 40 ECTS:				
2.1. Agricultural and Trade Policy				
International Agricultural Development and Trade		English	5	2
Agricultural Policy		English	5	1
Analysing Agricultural Policy Programs		English	4	2
2.2. Environmental and Natural Resource Policy				
Rural and Environmental Policy		English	5	1
Regional and Settlement Marketing		English	5	2
Rural Economics		English	4	2
2.3. Agribusiness Management and Market Analysis				
Economics of Agricultural Markets		English	5	2
Human Resource Management		English	4	1
Production Economics		English	4	1
3. Supplementary Courses for 15 ECTS:				
3.1. Language Courses for a maximum of 5 ECTS				
Business English		English	5	1
3.2. Other Courses				
Project Management		English	5	1
Political Economy		English	5	2
4. Summer school at the end of the second year				
		English	5	2
5. Master Thesis				
		English	30	2
Legend:				
(a) Semester 1: From the second Monday of September until end of January				
Semester 2: From the first Monday of February until end of June				



2.6 Academic Calendar

From August 30, 2010 until August 30, 2011 varying according to the academic calendar of the university partner. Students are requested to be present approximately five week days before the start of academic year to participate to orientation sessions and fulfil administrative obligations (e.g., registration, insurance, rental contract, residence permit).

Academic Calendar 2010-2011

	CUB	SLU	UBonn	UCL	UPC
First semester:					
Arrival date		Aug 16	Oct 4	Aug 28	Sep 15
Start date	Sep 13	Aug 30	Oct 11	Sep 20	Sep 27
End date	Dec 18	Jan 15	Feb 4	Dec 24	Dec 22
Exam period	Dec 20 - Jan 21	Jan 7-15	Jan 31 - Feb 11	Jan 6-22	Jan 17-21
Re-exam period		Aug 20-27	Mar 21-Apr 1		Feb 7-11
Second semester:					
Start date	Feb 2	Jan 17	Apr 4	Jan 31	Feb 14
End date	May 14	Jun 3	Jul 15	May 21	May 27
Exam period	May 16 - Jun 28	May 25 - Jun 3	Jul 11-22	Jun 3-July 2	Jun 7-17
Re-exam period		Jan 2-7	Sept 19 - Oct 1	Aug 18-Sep 10	Jun 20-23
Summer School				July 18 - 29	

2.7 Summer School

Both at the end of the first and second years all master students are gathered at one of the participating universities for a summer school consisting of a two week programme of workshops, lectures and field trips. At the end of the first year of study students present a research proposal, and at the end of the second year their Master thesis for discussion by fellow students and participating faculty. These summer schools strictly used English to facilitate communications among students and faculty members from different origins.

For the 2010-2011 academic year, the summer school is organised in Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, from July 18 to July 29, 2011.

2.8 Master Thesis and Degree Awards

The Master thesis shall draw on and deepen subjects covered in the courses of the AFEPa programme. It has to be submitted and presented orally by the student at the end of the



second year of studies. Students may adopt a theoretical or empirical approach, but are encouraged to address a concrete policy issue.

At the end of the first year of study during the first summer school students present in English a tentative research proposal for their Master thesis. This research proposal contains a research question with some specific testable hypotheses, a method to test these hypotheses, the dataset that would be eventually used, the anticipated results and conclusions, an outline of the thesis and a bibliography. On this basis students are allocated a thesis supervisor at the institution where they spend the last semester of their master programme. In addition one member of the faculty at one of the other participating institutions is associated with the thesis project. Students have thus the opportunity to receive comments and suggestions from at least two faculty members as the work on their thesis progresses.

Students write their Master thesis in English using a common AFEPa cover page and format. The Master thesis shall be 40-60 pages long. Subject to the approval of their thesis supervisor, students could also write their thesis either in French or Spanish.

After successful completion of the AFEPa academic programme, AFEPa graduates receive a joint diploma entitled *European Master in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy Analysis* and the official Master degrees from the two Consortium universities where they have attended (see below the table). The Diploma is fully based on the ECTS system and accompanied by a Diploma Supplement that lists all the courses and the title of the thesis with their accompanying ECTS credit points and grades with specification of training hours, language of instruction, institution delivering the course and all other relevant details such as the ECTS system.

Institution	Title Conferred
Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem, Hungary	Vidékfejlesztési agrármérnöki mesterképzési szak (Master of Science (MSc) in Rural Development and Agribusiness)
Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, Germany	Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Food and Resource Economics
Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet, Sweden	Masterexamen med huvudområdet Nationalekonomi (Master of Science (two years) in Business and Economics with a major in Economics)
Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium	Master bioingénieur: sciences agronomiques (Master in agricultural bioengineering)
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain	Master in Agricultura Periurbana (Master in Peri-urban Agriculture)



2.9 Fees and Scholarships

2.9.1 Tuition Fees

The AFEPA consortium charges European students and non-European students a flat and common tuition fee of 3,000 Euro and 6,000 Euro per year respectively to cover the costs of selection, registration, university tuition, summer schools, course exams, thesis examination, local language support, library access, insurances, and administrative expenditures for the four-semester period. This flat rate is the same whatever the itinerary of the Master student. It does not include travel and accommodation costs and all other costs related to application documents, visas and residence permits.

Admitted European and non-European students pay an advance payment of 200 Euro in deduction to the tuition fee to secure their enrolment in the European Master in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy Analysis as soon as they have received the official email of admission from the AFEPA Management Board. For students that are not recipients of an Erasmus Mundus scholarship, enrolment in the AFEPA European Master is only official after the payment of the balance of the annual tuition fee during the first two weeks of the first semester of the academic programme. Tuition fees are centrally paid to a unique bank account open for the coordinating institution.

2.9.2 Student Scholarships

- **Erasmus Mundus scholarships for non-European students (Category A)**

The Erasmus Mundus programme of the European Union awards a limited number of individual scholarships to non-European applicants to the European Master in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy Analysis. When non-European candidates apply for admission to the AFEPA European Master, they can also apply for this scholarship programme using the same application form by the same deadline. If non-European candidates applying for this scholarship programme are admitted to the AFEPA European Master but are not offered an Erasmus Mundus scholarship, then admitted candidates cover the tuition fees and all other expenses with funding from an alternative scholarship programme or private sources.

For a non-European applicant, the scholarship amounts to:

a total contribution to travel, installation and any other type of costs	€8,000
a contribution to cover the tuition fees of the European Master	€3,000 per semester
a monthly allowance	€1,000 per month

Following the 2009-13 Erasmus Mundus programme guide, without prejudice to high academic standards, no more than two of the applicants selected for an Erasmus Mundus



scholarship should have the same nationality to ensure geographical diversity scholarship holders.

- **Erasmus Mundus scholarships for European students (Category B)**

The Erasmus Mundus programme of the European Union awards a limited number of individual scholarships to European applicants to the European Master in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy Analysis. When European candidates apply for admission to the AFEPA European Master, they can also apply for this scholarship programme using the same application form by the same deadline. If European candidates applying for this scholarship programme are admitted to the AFEPA European Master but are not offered an Erasmus Mundus scholarship, then admitted candidates cover the tuition fees and all other expenses with funding from an alternative scholarship programme or private sources.

For a European applicant, the scholarship amounts to:

a contribution to the tuition fees of the European Master	€1,500 per semester
a monthly allowance	€500 per month

There is no contribution to travel, installation and any other type of costs.

Following the 2009-13 Erasmus Mundus programme guide, without prejudice to high academic standards, no more than two of the applicants selected for an Erasmus Mundus scholarship should have the same nationality to ensure geographical diversity scholarship holders.

Note that Erasmus Mundus considers as European students:

- students who are nationals from the 27 EU Member States (Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, UK, Sweden, Bulgaria, Malta, Poland, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania);
- students who are nationals from one of the EEA-EFTA states (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway);
- students who have resided or carried out their main activities (studies, work, etc.) for more than 12 months over the past five years (preceding the start of the academic year) in any of the above countries

2.10 Health Insurance

Students who hold an Erasmus Mundus scholarship or have paid their tuition fees benefit from an health insurance coverage for the entire two-year period of the AFEPA Master programme.

The coverage concerns:



- Accidental death
- Permanent invalidity due to an accident
- Costs of treatments following an accident / sickness
- Costs of urgent dental care
- Assistance to persons
- Civil liability

For specifics on the coverage go to

www.marsh.be/emis2.

The tuition fees cover such insurance scheme.

2.11 Erasmus Mundus Alumni Club

Visit the Erasmus Mundus Alumni web site: www.em-a.eu

2.12 Useful Links

- o [Erasmus Mundus Student Handbook](#) edited by the Erasmus Mundus Student and Alumni Association
- o [Erasmus Mundus Student and Alumni Association](#): the international students association of EM students worldwide
- o [Erasmus Mundus programme](#): the official website of the European Commission
- o [European Students' Union](#): the ESU is the umbrella organisation of 49 national unions of students from 38 countries and through these members represents over 10 million students. The aim of ESU is to represent and promote the educational, social, economic and cultural interests of students at a European level towards all relevant bodies and in particular the European Union, Council of Europe and UNESCO.
- o [European Association of Agricultural Economists](#): The EAAE brings together agricultural economists and others interested in the problems of the agricultural and food industries and rural development in Europe.
- o [International Association of Students in Agricultural and Related Sciences](#): the IAAS is at the moment one of the world's largest student organizations and one of the leading agricultural student associations.
- o [Study In Europe](#) Website
- o [List of European Commission's delegations](#)
- o [List of Erasmus Mundus National Structures](#)



3. Information on on the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain

3.1 Contact information

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3.2 General Information on Spain and Barcelona

Spain, officially the **Kingdom of Spain** (Spanish: *Reino de España*), is a member state of the European Union located in southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula. Its mainland is bordered to the south and east by the Mediterranean Sea except for a small land boundary with the British Overseas Territory of Gibraltar; to the north by France, Andorra, and the Bay of Biscay; and to the northwest and west by the Atlantic Ocean and Portugal.

Spanish territory also includes the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean off the African coast, and two autonomous cities in North Africa, Ceuta and Melilla, that border Morocco. With an area of 504,030 km², it is the next largest country in Western Europe and the European Union after France.

Because of its location, the territory of Spain was subject to many external influences since prehistoric times and through to its dawn as a country. Conversely, it has been an important source of influence to other regions, chiefly during the Modern Era, when it became a global empire that has left a legacy of over 400 million Spanish speakers today, making Spanish the world's second most spoken first language.



Spain is a democracy organised in the form of a parliamentary government under a constitutional monarchy. It is a developed country with the ninth or tenth largest economy in the world by nominal GDP, and very high living standards (15th highest Human Development Index), including the seventeenth-highest quality of life index rating in the world. It is a member of the United Nations, European Union, NATO, OECD, and WTO.

Barcelona is the main city in Catalonia, an autonomous region located north east of Spain. It has a surface of 32.000 m² and a population of 7 million people. It is ruled by the autonomous government called Generalitat de Catalunya.

There are many things that make Barcelona a very attractive city to study and live in: its historical and architectural heritage, its cultural activities, its cosmopolitan nature and its privileged location by the Mediterranean Sea.

Most of the UPC schools, departments and facilities are located in Barcelona, but there are some in close towns: Castelldefels, Manresa, Sant Cugat del Vallès, Terrassa and Vilanova i la Geltrú. All of them are very well connected through the wide network of public transportation available in the metropolitan area of Barcelona.

There are two official languages in Catalonia: Spanish and Catalan. Both of them share a common origin and they are spoken by almost everybody.

Online Guide of Barcelona

- [Barcelona \(City Council web\)](#)
- [Barcelona Youth Guide](#)

3.2.1 Travel to and in Barcelona

3.2.1.1 Air

High season in Spain generally means Christmas/New Year, Easter and roughly June to September. This varies somewhat, however, depending on the specific destination. You may find reasonably priced flights available to places such as Madrid in August because it is stinking hot and everyone else has fled to the mountains and the sea. As a general rule, November to March is when air fares to Spain are likely to be at their lowest, and the intervening months can be considered shoulder periods.

Airports & airlines

The main gateway to Spain is Madrid's **Barajas airport** (Aeropuerto de Barajas; national flight information 902 40 47 04; www.aena.es), although many European direct flights serve other centres, particularly Barcelona's Aeroport del Prat, Málaga, Palma de Mallorca and Valencia. Charter flights and low-cost airlines (mostly from the UK) are flying direct into a



growing number of regional airports, including A Coruña, Alicante, Almería, Asturias, Bilbao, Girona (for the Costa Brava and Barcelona), Ibiza, Jerez de la Frontera, Murcia, Reus and Seville.

Iberia, Spain's main national carrier, flies to most Spanish cities (many via Madrid) from around the world but is generally the expensive way to go.

3.2.1.2 Train

Train is the most convenient overland option for reaching Barcelona from major Spanish centres like Madrid and Valencia. It can be a long haul from other parts of Europe, where budget flights frequently offer a saving in time and money. For travel within Spain, information is available at train stations or travel agents. A network of *rodalies/cercanías* serves towns around Barcelona (and the airport). Contact **Renfe** (902 240202; www.renfe.es) for information on these services.

The high-speed Tren de Alta Velocidad Española (AVE) between Madrid and Barcelona began operating in 2008 (four years late!). Seventeen trains per day run in each direction, seven of them non-stop (two hours, 40 minutes). One-way prices range from around €40 (on the condition that they are purchased online at least 15 days before travel) to €63 (for an open ticket valid for a year). The line will eventually (perhaps by 2012) extend to Perpignan, in southern France, to connect with the French high-speed TGV network.

Another high-speed AVE train, known as Euromed, runs on standard, wide-gauge Spanish tracks, and connects Barcelona with Valencia and Alicante.

Most long-distance (*largo recorrido* or *Grandes Líneas*) trains have 1st and 2nd classes (known as *preferente* and *turista*). After the AVE, Euromed and several other similarly modern trains, the most common long-distance trains are the Tren Articulado Ligero Goicoechea Oriol (Talgos). They are cheaper, slower and tend to stop at all stations en route.

A *trenhotel* is a sleeping-car train with up to three classes: *turista* (for those sitting or in a couchette), *preferente* (sleeping car) and *gran clase* (for those who prefer to sleep in sheer luxury!).

The main international and domestic train station in Barcelona is **Estació Sants** (Plaça dels Països Catalans; Sants Estació), located 2.5km west of La Rambla. Direct overnight trains from Paris, Geneva, Lisbon and Milan arrive here, as do services from a number of other cities across Spain and France.

Estació Sants is equipped with a tourist office, a telephone and fax office, currency exchange booths open between 8am and 10pm, ATMs and a **consigna** (left-luggage lockers; small/big locker for 24hr €3/4.50; 5.30am-11pm).

A second train station is being constructed at the other end of the city in La Sagrera.



3.2.1.3 Bus and tram

Transports Metropolitans de Barcelona (TMB; 010; www.tmb.net) buses run along most city routes every few minutes from 5am or 6am to 10pm or 11pm. Many routes pass through Plaça de Catalunya and/or Plaça de la Universitat. After 11pm a reduced network of yellow - *nitbusos* (night buses) runs until 3am or 5am. All *nitbus* routes pass through Plaça de Catalunya and most run every 30 to 45 minutes.

Catalonia

Much of the Pyrenees and the entire Costa Brava are served only by buses, as train services are limited to important railheads such as Girona, Figueres, Lleida, Ripoll and Puigcerdà. Various bus companies operate across the region. All of the following operate from **Estació del Nord** (902 303222; www.barcelonanord.com; Carrer d'Ali Bei 80; Arc de Triomf), except Hispano-Igualadina and TEISA:

Alsina Graells (902 422242; www2.alsa.es) Part of the Continental-Auto group, it runs buses from Barcelona to destinations west and northwest, such as Vielha, La Seu d'Urgell and Lleida.

Barcelona Bus (902 130014; www.sagales.com, in Catalan & Spanish) Runs buses from Barcelona to Girona (and Girona-Costa Brava airport), Figueres, parts of the Costa Brava and northwest Catalonia.

Hispano-Igualadina (902 447726; www.igualadina.net; Estació Sants & Plaça de la Reina Maria Cristina) Serves central Catalonia.

SARFA (902 302025; www.sarfa.com) The main operator on and around the Costa Brava.

TEISA (972 20 48 68; www.teisa-bus.com; Carrer de Pau Claris 117; Passeig de Gràcia) Covers a large part of the eastern Catalan Pyrenees from Girona and Figueres. From Barcelona buses head for Camprodon via Ripoll and Olot via Besalú.

Long-distance buses

Long-distance buses leave from Estació del Nord. A plethora of companies operates to different parts of Spain, although many come under the umbrella of **Alsa-Enatcar** (902 422242; www.alsa.es). For other companies, ask at the bus station. There are frequent services to Madrid, Valencia and Zaragoza (up to 20 a day) and several daily departures to distant destinations such as Burgos, Santiago de Compostela and Seville.

Eurolines (www.eurolines.com), in conjunction with local carriers all over Europe, is the main international carrier. Its website provides links to national operators; it runs services across Europe and to Morocco from Estació del Nord, and **Estació d'Autobusos de Sants** (Carrer de Viriat; Sants Estació), next to Estació Sants Barcelona. For information and tickets



in Barcelona, contact Alsa-Enatcar. Another carrier is **Linebús** (www.linebus.com, in Spanish).

Tram

TMB (902 193275; www.trambcn.com) runs three tram lines (T1, T2 and T3) into the suburbs of greater Barcelona from Plaça de Francesc Macià and are of limited interest to visitors. The T4 line runs from behind the zoo (near the Ciutadella Vila Olímpica Metro stop) to Sant Adrià via Glòries and the Fòrum. The T5 line runs from Glòries to Badalona. All standard transport passes are valid.

3.2.1.4 Car

Car Rental

Avis, Europcar, National/Atesa and Hertz have desks at El Prat airport, Estació Sants and Estació del Nord. Rental outlets in Barcelona include:

Avis (902 248824, 93 237 56 80; www.avis.com; Carrer de Còrsega 293-295; Diagonal)

Cooltra (93 221 40 70; www.cooltra.com; Passeig de Joan de Borbó 80-84) You can rent scooters here for around €20 a day, or as little as €90 a month in low season, plus add insurance. They also organise scooter tours.

Europcar (93 302 05 43; www.europcar.com; Gran Via de les Corts Catalanes 680; [Girona](#))

Hertz (93 419 61 56; www.hertz.com; Carrer del Viriat 45; Sants)

3.3 Specific Information about Live in Barcelona

3.3.1 Getting a resident permit

Once in Barcelona, place a phone call to this number 010. It is the service of information of the City Council of Barcelona and they will be able to tell you which administrative you should go to. They will also inform you about the procedure and the documents you should take there.

EU Students:

If you are a citizen of any of the countries, which form the European Union or of Switzerland and are going to live in Spain for more than three months, it is mandatory that you ask for a certificate of registration at the Central Register for Foreign People. The International Mobility Office (see “contacts”) can provide you with the forms you must fill in and explain how to do the procedure.



Non EU Students:

In your case, it is mandatory to possess a student visa (type D) when you enter Spain. If you have come with your family, they must have a student's relative visa (also type D). Please bear in mind, in case you had entered Spain with any other kind of visa, that you will not be allowed to remain in the country after it has expired. This is so because it is not possible for a foreign person to obtain a student's visa once you are already in Spain. You must go back to your country and ask for it.

In case you have a student visa but for a period of six months (and stating in it: Estudios hasta 180 dias), your visa allows you to stay in Spain for six months but you cannot extend it nor turn it into a stay card for one year.

Otherwise, the contacts at the International Mobility Office can help you to find the relevant place where you can get registered for your 12 months stay in Barcelona:

- They will provide you with a form to fill out and inform you about the required documents you must hand in with your application

- They will also check the documents for accuracy once bring them in in order to prevent mistakes.

- Every Wednesday morning, a courier takes the student's records to the Spanish Civil Government. There the documents and the application will be processed and send back to the office with an appointment for you.

- At the date of your appointment, you will then have to go to the police station, where you will obtain a provisional resident card and, after another month, the final definite one.

3.3.2 Setting up a bank account

Go to any of the banks near or on campus because they are used to help foreign students. Opening an account is an easy procedure; you should bring your Passport and your Visa and some money. If you run into problems, please contact the International Mobility Office of Barcelona (see under "contacts") and they will help you out.

3.3.3 Other Practical Matters

Costs of living

A 2008 study showed that Barcelona had, in one year, shot from 56th to 31st in a ranking of more than 100 cities by expense. A midrange hotel double room can cost anything from €70 to €250, and a midrange dinner averages €21 to €70. On the other hand, simple, filling set lunchtime meals cost around €10. Many museums have free admission days. Staying in a modest hotel, sticking to set lunches and dining out well (but without splurging), you can bargain on spending €100 to €150 a day. Those on a strict budget, who stay in hostel dorms and survive on *entrepans* (filled rolls) or make up their own meals, should be able to get by on about €50 to €60 a day.



3.4 The Universitat Politecnica de Barcelona (UPC)

UPC Facts & Figures

Main indicators - academic year 2008-2009

WHO WE ARE

28,887 Graduate and undergraduate students

1,858 Master's degree students

2,912 Doctoral students

4,550 Students on continuing education programs

4,370 Graduate and undergraduate degrees awarded (academic year 2007/08)

237 Doctoral degrees awarded (academic year 2007-08)

3,575 Students on educational cooperation programs in companies

1,768 Students on international student exchange programs

1,090 Sent students

678 Recieved students

3,555 Graduate and Undergraduate students with scholarships

253 Doctoral students on a schoralship

2,713 Faculty and research staff

1,584 Administrative staff

€345,126,192 UPC budget 2009

3,696 Sponsoring and collaborating companies

€74,379,624.54 Income from research, development and innovation projects (year 2008)

WHAT WE DO

78 Graduate and Undergraduate official degrees 2009-10

10 Double degrees

96 Double degree international programs

58 Master's programs 2009-10 (7 Erasmus Mundus and 15 taught in English)

47 Doctoral programs (31 meeting criteria of excellence)

347 Continuing education programs

1,807 Agreements and research projects in progress

1,051 Research projects launched (2008)

2,403 Papers published in scientific journals

664 Scientific publications

74 Number of requests for patent licenses

25 Companies and corporate shareholdings

16 NGOs and cooperation and development groups at the UPC

67 Cooperation and devolpment projects

WHERE WE ARE

10 Campuses and regional schools

24 Teaching units (UPC's, affiliated centers and consortia)

40 Departments

4 Research institutes

194 Research groups and centers

17 Research related-organizations



53,452 m² Functional surface area UPC Park
62 Foreign universities agreements
5 UNESCO Chairs
10 International networks with UPC

UPC is Spain's technical university

With the highest number of international doctoral students.
With the highest ratio of PhD graduates.
With the highest scientific production.
With the highest research competitiveness (number of approved R&D projects/number of applications) and highest research income (number of approved R&D projects/number of UPC faculty members).
With the highest research income from the Spanish National Science Foundation (research income/faculty members).
With the highest income from research projects.

UPC is Spain's university

With the highest number of master's degree students from abroad.
With the highest citable output in the fields of Computer Science and IT; Mechanical; Naval and Aeronautical Engineering; Civil Engineering and Architecture; Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Automatic Control; and Electronic and Communications Technologies.
With the highest research income from the European Union VI Framework Program (2002-2006).

More information at:

<http://www.upc.edu/eng/theupc>

3.5 The Department of Agri-Food Engineering and Biotechnology

The **Department of Agri-Food Engineering and Biotechnology** was set up recently, in April 2001. Most of its staff were recruited from the oldest school of agriculture in Catalonia – the School of Agricultural Engineering of Barcelona (ESAB), which was founded in 1911 and had gained wide experience in teaching, research and extension activities in its 90 years of existence.

This multidisciplinary department is involved in a wide range of research activities although its focus is agriculture, the agri-food industry and biotechnological applications for aquaculture. The Department's researchers belong to the Unit of Aquaculture and Quality of Aquatic Products at the Government of Catalonia's Aquaculture R&D and Innovation Reference Network (XRAq), in which other leading Catalan research teams also participate.

The **School of Agricultural Engineering of Barcelona** is located on the Baix Llobregat Campus, in the Mediterranean Technology Park. The College has 34 laboratories, four study rooms and various computer rooms, an analysis unit, an industrial pilot plant and a food processing plant, among other facilities. In addition to this, students can work in the new Campus library, which offers all sorts of services, such as laptop computer lending, reservation of work rooms, wireless network, etc.



The training offered at the School allows its students to approach the study of biological systems from an engineering perspective. The study programs include a compulsory work placement in industry, which encourages direct contact with the professional sector and facilitates students incorporation into the labor market. Students also have the opportunity to participate in different mobility programmes with other countries in the European Union (the Socrates Erasmus Program) or with other universities throughout Spain (the Sicue Program).

Students can participate each year in international development cooperation projects, under the guidance of the School's faculty.

The following master's programs, adapted to the European Higher Education Area, are offered to students who wish to continue postgraduate education: Inter-university Master in Peri-Urban Agricultural Systems, Inter-university Master in Aquaculture and the University Master in Landscaping. The Doctoral program in Agribusiness Biotechnology and Sustainability is also taught wholly by the School's faculty.

3.6 Student life

3.6.1 Accomodation

The prices of both buying and renting flats have gone up considerably in recent years, especially in the Barcelona metropolitan area. However, for young people there are special accommodation services that offer more accessible flats along with three other people (mostly students, but also older people) and thus reduce the expenses.

University students often share flats in Barcelona. This is a great choice for local students and those from other countries to establish intercultural relations.

3.6.2 Cultural

Univers is the social and sports club at UPC. It offers access and discounts for several cultural and sports activities, at the Sports center and gymnasium of the UPC. You may ask for this card and get more information about it at:

UNIVERS. Building C-6, Campus Nord

Tel: -93 4016887

Email: info.univers@upc.edu

Web: www.univers.upc.edu

3.6.3 Sports

Univers Card

Univers is the social and sports club at UPC. It offers access and discounts for several cultural and sports activities, at the Sports center and gymnasium of the UPC. You may ask for this card and get more information about it at:



UNIVERS. Building C-6, Campus Nord
Tel: -93 4016887
Email: info.univers@upc.edu
Web: www.univers.upc.edu



4. Information on the Rheinische-Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität Bonn, Germany

4.1 Contact information

Dr. Ralf Nolten

Institute of Food and Resource Economics (ILR), University of Bonn

Nussallee 21, D-53115 Bonn, Germany

Tel. +49 (0)228 73-3036

E-mail: freco@ilr.uni-bonn.de

4.2 General Information on Germany

Germany, officially the Federal Republic of Germany (German: Bundesrepublik Deutschland, is a country in Central Europe. It is bordered to the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea; to the east by Poland and the Czech Republic; to the south by Austria and Switzerland; and to the west by France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The territory of Germany covers 357,021 square kilometers (137,847 sq mi) and is influenced by a temperate seasonal climate. With 81.8 million inhabitants in January 2010, it has the largest population among member states of the European Union, and it is also home to the third-largest number of international migrants worldwide.

A region named Germania, inhabited by several Germanic peoples, has been known and documented before AD 100. Beginning in the 10th century, German territories formed a central part of the Holy Roman Empire, which lasted until 1806. During the 16th century, northern Germany became the centre of the Protestant Reformation. As a modern nation-state, the country was first unified amidst the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. In 1949, after World War II, Germany was divided into two separate states—East Germany and West Germany—along the lines of Allied occupation. Germany was reunified in 1990. West Germany was a founding member of the European Community (EC) in 1957, which became the European Union in 1993. It is part of the Schengen zone and adopted the European currency, the euro, in 1999.

Germany is a federal parliamentary republic of sixteen states (*Bundesländer*). The capital and largest city is Berlin. Germany is a member of the United Nations, NATO, G8, G20, OECD, and the WTO. It is a major power with the world's fourth largest economy by nominal GDP and the fifth largest in purchasing power parity. It is the second largest exporter and third largest importer of goods. In absolute terms, Germany allocates the second biggest annual budget of development aid in the world, while its military expenditure ranked seventh. The country has developed a high standard of living and established a comprehensive system of social security. It holds a key position in European affairs and maintains a multitude of close partnerships on a global level. Germany is recognised as a scientific and technological leader in several fields.



4.2.1 Travel to and in Germany

4.2.1.1 Air

Frankfurt International Airport (FRA; 01805-372 4636; www.frankfurt-airport.de) is the main gateway for transcontinental flights, although **Düsseldorf** (DUS; 0211-4210; www.duesseldorf-international.de) and **Munich** (MUC; 089-975 00; www.munich-airport.de) also receive their share of overseas air traffic. **Berlin** has two international airports, **Tegel** (TXL; 0180-500 0186; www.berlin-airport.de) and **Schönefeld** (SXF; 0180-500 0186; www.berlin-airport.de). There are also sizeable airports in **Hamburg** (HAM; 040-507 50; www.ham.airport.de), **Cologne/Bonn** (CGN; 02203-404 001; www.airport-cgn.de) and **Stuttgart** (STR; 01805-948 444; www.stuttgart-airport.com), and smaller ones in such cities as Bremen, Dresden, Erfurt, Hanover, Leipzig, Münster-Osnabrück and Nuremberg.

Some of the budget airlines – Ryanair in particular – keep their fares low by flying to remote airports, which may be little more than recycled military airstrips. The biggest of these is **Frankfurt-Hahn** (HHN; 06543-509 200; www.hahn-airport.de), which is actually near the Moselle River, about 110km northwest of Frankfurt proper.

Airlines

The main airline serving Germany is the national flagship carrier and Star Alliance member **Lufthansa** (LH; 01805-838 426; www.lufthansa.de), which operates a vast network of domestic and international flights and has one of the world's best safety records. Of the many other national and discount carriers also serving Germany, the main ones are listed here along with their telephone numbers in Germany for reservations, flight changes and information. For contact information in your home country, see the airlines' websites.

Low-budget airlines rule the skies these days with some fares as low as a taxi ride. UK-based Ryanair and easyJet as well as German airlines Air Berlin, Germanwings and HLX offer the most flights to Germany.

4.2.1.2 Train

Long-distance trains connecting major German cities with those in other countries are called EuroCity (EC) trains. Seat reservations are highly recommended, especially during the peak summer season and around major holidays.

For overnight travel on a *Nachtzug* (night train, NZ), you can choose between *Schlafwagen* (sleepers), which are comfortable compartments for up to three people; *Liegewagen* (couchettes), which sleep four to six people; and *Sitzwagen* (seat carriage), which have roomy reclining seats. If you have a rail pass, you only pay a supplement for either. Women can ask for a berth in a single-sex couchette when booking, but book early. For full details, contact



Deutsche Bahn's (DB) night train specialists (in Germany 01805-141 514; www.nachtzugreise.de).

Eurailpasses (www.eurail.com) are convenient and good value if you're covering lots of territory in a limited time. They're valid for unlimited travel on national railways (and some private lines) in 18 European countries and also cover many ferries, eg from Finland to Germany, as well as KD Line's river cruises on the Rhine and Moselle. Available only to nonresidents of Europe, they should be bought before leaving your home country, although a limited number of outlets, listed on their website, also sell them in Europe.

The standard Eurailpass provides unlimited 1st-class travel and costs US\$605/785 for 15/21 days and US\$975/1378/1703 for one/two/three months of travel. If you're under 26, you qualify for the Eurailpass Youth and prices drop to US\$394/510/634/896/1108.

A variety of other options, such as group passes and flexi passes, are available as well. Children under age four travel free; those between ages four and 11 pay half price.

In the US, Canada and the UK, an excellent resource for all sorts of rail passes and regular train tickets is **Rail Europe** (www.raileurope.com), a major agency specialising in train travel around Europe. In Australia, passes are sold by Flight Centre (www.flightcentre.com.au); in New Zealand try www.railplus.com.au.

Eurostar

Linking the UK with continental Europe, the **Eurostar** (www.eurostar.com) needs only two hours and 20 minutes to travel from London to Brussels, where you can change to regular or other high-speed trains, such as the French Thalys or the ICE (InterCity Express) train, to destinations in Germany.

Eurostar fares depend on such factors as class, time of day and season. Children, rail-pass holders and those aged between 12 and 25 and over 60 qualify for discounts. For the latest fare information, including promotions and special packages, check the website or contact Rail Europe.

Interrail Passes

Residents of Europe can get an InterRail Global Pass (www.interrailnet.com) for travel in 30 countries except the one they live in. Similarly, single country passes are also available, for any destination aside from country of residence. These passes, worthwhile only if you plan to really clock up the kilometres, must be validated at a train-station ticket window before you begin your first journey. The best deals are available to people under 26.

4.2.1.3 Bus

Riding the bus to Germany is slower and less comfortable yet generally cheaper than taking the train. However, fares often can't beat cheap flights offered by the budget airlines. Still,



buses have their use if you missed out on those super-low air fares, you're travelling at short notice, or you live in an area poorly served by air or train.

Eurolines (www.eurolines.com) is the umbrella organisation of 32 European coach operators whose route network serves 500 destinations in 30 countries, including most major German cities. Its website has links to each company's site with detailed fare and route information, contact numbers and, in most cases, an online booking system. Children between the ages of four and 12 pay half price and there's a 10% discount for teens, students and seniors. In Germany, Eurolines is represented by **Deutsche Touring** (069-790 350; www.deutsche-touring.com).

If Germany is part of your European-wide itinerary, a **Eurolines Pass** (www.eurolines-pass.com) may be a ticket to savings. It offers unlimited travel between 40 cities within a 15- or 30-day day period. From mid-June to mid-September, the cost is €329/439 (15/30 days) for those over 26 and €279/359 for travellers over 26. Lower prices apply during the rest of the year; the website has full details. The pass is available online and from travel agents.

Berlin-based **BerlinLinienBus** (030-861 9331; www.berlinlinienbus.de) is a similar organisation with some 55 national and Europe-wide companies serving 350 destination all over the continent. There is some overlap between services provided by BerlinLinienBus and Eurolines.

A smaller company is **Gulliver's** (030-311 0211; www.gullivers.de), also based in Berlin. All companies offer discounts for students, and people under 26 and over 60.

Backpacker-gearred **Busabout** (www.busabout.com) is a hop-on, hop-off service that runs coaches along three interlocking European loops between May and October. Germany is part of the northern loop, which includes stops in Berlin, Dresden, Munich and Stuttgart. Loops can be combined. In Munich, for instance, the northern loop intersects with the southern loop to Italy.

For other options or to buy a pass, check the website. Passes are also available from such travel agencies as STA Travel and Flight Centre.

In many cities, buses drop off and pick up at centrally located hostels.

4.2.1.4 Car

When bringing your car to Germany, all you need is a valid driving licence, your car registration certificate and proof of insurance. Foreign cars must display a nationality sticker unless they have official Euro-plates (number plates that include their country's Euro symbol). You also need to carry a warning (hazard) triangle and first-aid kit.

There are no special requirements for crossing the border into Germany. Under the Schengen Agreement there are no longer any passport controls for cars coming from the Netherlands,



Belgium, Luxemburg, Denmark and Austria. Controls do exist, if arriving from Poland, the Czech Republic and Switzerland, but these are a mere formality.

4.3 Specific Information about Bonn

Bonn is the 19th largest city in Germany. Located in the Cologne/Bonn Region, about 25 kilometres south of Cologne on the river Rhine in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, it was the de facto capital of West Germany from 1949 to 1990 and the official seat of government of united Germany from 1990 to 1999. Starting in 1998, many national government institutions were moved from Bonn to Berlin. Both houses of the German national parliament, the Bundestag and the Bundesrat, were moved along with the Chancellery and the residence of the President of Germany.

Bonn remains a centre of politics and administration, however. Roughly half of all government jobs were retained as many government departments remained in Bonn and numerous sub-ministerial level government agencies relocated to the former capital from Berlin and other parts of Germany. In recognition of this, the former capital now holds the title of Federal City ("Bundesstadt").

Bonn has developed into a hub of international cooperation in particular in the area of environment and sustainable development. In addition to a number of other international organizations and institutions, such as, for instance, the IUCN Environmental Law Center (IUCN ELC) the City currently hosts 17 United Nations institutions. Among these are two of the so-called Rio Conventions, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The number of UN agencies in Bonn, most of which are based at the newly established United Nations Campus in the city's former parliamentary quarter on the banks of the Rhine, continues to grow. The most recent agency was started in 2007 in Bonn as the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER).

Bonn is the seat of some of Germany's largest corporate players, chiefly in the areas of telecommunications and logistics. Simultaneously, Bonn is establishing itself as an important national and international centre of meetings, conventions and conferences, many of which are directly related to the work of the United Nations. A new conference centre capable of hosting thousands of participants is currently under construction in the immediate vicinity of the UN Campus.

From 1597 to 1794, it was the residence of the Archbishops and Prince-electors of Cologne, and is the birthplace of Ludwig van Beethoven (born 1770).



4.3.1 How to get around

Three airports (Frankfurt/Main, Düsseldorf and Köln/Bonn) are connecting Bonn to the world.

From Köln/Bonn Airport

The airport Köln/Bonn is only 35 km away and can easily be accessed by Bus 670 (Airport Bus). The bus departs every 20 to 30 minutes - from the airport directly to Bonn Main Station. The ticket costs 5 Euros and can be purchased at ticket machines or with the bus driver (note: it may only be paid in cash!).

From Düsseldorf Airport

It is easiest to travel to Bonn by train (Deutsche Bahn). Trains depart about every 20 minutes. The ticket price is between 14,20 ("NRW-Tarif") and 22 Euros (single trip). It takes about one hour.

From Frankfurt/Main Airport

Also from the airport of Frankfurt, it is best to travel to Bonn by train. Trains depart at least twice an hour. The trip takes between 1:15h and 2 hours. Ticket prices amount to 33 to 60 Euros (single trip).

Travelling by Rail

Bonn is easily reached by rail. Its Central Station is connected to the network of ICE/IC/EC trains. Suburban railway line 66 links Bonn to the stop at Siegburg of the ICE line Frankfurt - Cologne.

[Homepage of Deutsche Bahn](http://www.bahn.de)

URL: <http://www.bahn.de>

[Public Transport to and from ICE station Siegburg](http://www.stadtwerkebonn.de/ICE-Bahnhof.222.0.html)

URL: <http://www.stadtwerkebonn.de/ICE-Bahnhof.222.0.html>

Travelling by Car

The most important access road is Motorway A 3 Cologne-Frankfurt. (A = Autobahn/motorway). To reach Bonn, use exit Bonn/Siegburg, then follow A 560 and A 59 ("Airport Motorway"). Another alternative is A 61, then A 565. Coming from Belgium, the Netherlands and the region of Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) use A 4 and A 555. Bonn is surrounded by a motorway ring road which facilitates fast access to the city centre.

[Regional map of Bonn with motorway overview \[PDF, 2149 KB\]](#)

[Traffic information](http://www.verkehrsinform.nrw.de/ort.asp?ort=NRW-Übersicht)

URL: <http://www.verkehrsinform.nrw.de/ort.asp?ort=NRW-Übersicht>

[Overview of multi-storey car parks in Bonn](http://www.bonn.de/umwelt_gesundheit_planen_bauen_wohnen/verkehr/)

URL: http://www.bonn.de/umwelt_gesundheit_planen_bauen_wohnen/verkehr/



<links/parkhaeuser/index.html?lang=de>

[Parking in the city centre](#)

URL: <http://www.citypark-bonn.de>

Local Transport - Bus, Tram and Suburban Railway

An efficient bus and rail network makes it easy to get around in Bonn.

[Local bus and rail](#)

URL: <http://www.stadtwerke-bonn.de/>

[Timetable of local and regional lines](#)

URL: <http://www.vrs-info.de>

[Bonn Regio Welcome Card - Free public transport to sights](#)

URL: http://www.bonn.de/tourismus_kultur_sport_freizeit/tourist_information/sehenswuerdigkeiten/index.html?lang=de#ziel_de_0_37

Discovering Bonn by Bicycle

The national cycling organization ADFC (Allgemeiner Deutscher Fahrrad Club) provides information about bicycle rentals and service stations in Bonn. The Bonn branch of the ADFC has developed proposals for bicycle outings and organizes tours in and around Bonn.

[Local branch of the cycling organization](#)

URL: <http://www.adfc-bonn.de>

Rhine Cruises

When visiting Bonn do not miss a boat trip on the Rhine. For individual or group trips contact one of the following shipping lines:

[Bonner Personenschiffahrt \(BPS\)](#)

URL: <http://www.b-p-s.de>

[Köln-Düsseldorfer](#)

URL: <http://www.k-d.com>

[Personenschiffahrt Siebengebirge eG](#)

URL: <http://www.siebengebirgslinie-bonn.de>

4.3.2 Getting a resident permit

Everyone staying in Bonn longer than three months needs to register with the local Residents' Registration Office (Meldebehörde) within a week of moving to Bonn.

To register, you will need a registration form which you can get during the Orientation Programme of the International Office (or [download](#) it here).



Bürgeramt (Meldestelle) im Stadthaus
Berliner Platz
53111 Bonn
Tel.: 0228-77-1 (Zentrale)

Opening hours:

Monday and Thursday 8 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 8 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Please note: The registration copy issued by the "Bürgeramt" is needed for opening a bank account.

[Information about registration form](#)

[Registration form](#)

Registration with the Immigration Office

Persons residing in Bonn longer than three months have to register with the Immigration Office ("Ausländeramt").

- **Students from the EU/EFTA** need a so-called "[Aufenthaltsanzeige](#)". You can receive this document at the Immigration Office (Ausländeramt) after your registration with the City of Bonn.
- **Students from non-EU and EFTA countries** must apply for a [residence permit](#) with the Immigration Office (Ausländeramt).

You will need the following documents for the registration at the Immigration Office:

- your ID/ passport
- a copy of your [registration with the City of Bonn](#) (Meldebehörde)
- proof of [health insurance](#)
- proof of [enrolment](#) at the University of Bonn
- documents to prove financial security while studying in Bonn. This could entail, for example, your ERASMUS grant and a confirmation of support from your parents. As a rule, €585 per month is required as proof of stability
- 2 passport photos (applies only to non-EU students)

ERASMUS students do not have to pay any fees.

Ausländerbehörde der Stadt Bonn
Oxfordstraße 19, 53111 Bonn
For the registration with the immigration office "Ausländeramt",
you have to make an appointment by phone under:



Tel. 0228 77 6000, Monday & Tuesday, 2 - 4 p.m or
Wednesday, 8 a.m to 4 p.m

Please note: The International Office of the University of Bonn cannot issue any of the above mentioned certificates as it does not have access to information dealing with the financial support situation of ERASMUS students.

[Application form "Aufenthaltsanzeige"](#)

[Residence permit \(non-EU students\)](#)

4.3.3 Setting up a bank account

We recommend opening a bank account right after your arrival in Bonn in order to directly be able to effectuate transactions such as your monthly rent and your semester contribution fee.

For opening a bank account, the following are needed:

- passport
- your proof of [registration with the City of Bonn](#)
- your preliminary [student ID](#)
- money

4.3.4 Other Practical Matters

VISA

Students from non EU/EFTA countries require a **student visa** for their stay in Germany. Those students should apply for this at the [German embassy or consulate in their home country](#) at least 6 weeks before their departure.

BUDGET

To obtain a residence permit in Germany, you will also need evidence of sufficient funds or scholarships that will cover your living expenses during your study period in Germany (about €585 per month). Upon your arrival, please make sure that you have at least €500 at your disposal for the following costs:

- **Social contribution**
When enrolling at the University of Bonn, all students must pay a so-called social contribution of currently about €216. This contribution is neither a registration nor a student fee. Among other things, it includes a travel ticket for all public transportation ("[Semesterticket](#)") in Bonn and the surrounding areas and is valid for one semester (April through October or October through March).



- **Rent**

In the first few days of your arrival, you must pay the first month's rent which ranges from €150 to €320

All of the payments mentioned above - except for the first rent - must be paid through bank transfer. It is not possible to pay cash or with credit cards. Therefore, you should open a bank account at a local bank as soon as possible after your arrival. Due to the difficulty of withdrawing large amounts of money with a Master or Visa card, which may also be very expensive, we advise you to bring travellers` cheques.

Living expenses

Although Bonn is not the most expensive city in Germany, the costs of living are relatively high. Of course, this depends on individual rent costs and life style. All in all, you should calculate average monthly living expenses of about €620.

YOUR ARRIVAL

We recommend to arrive at least **one week prior** to the beginning of the semester - or, if you participate in our [Intensive Language and Orientation Course](#), on the **arrival day (1st september)**. Please avoid to arrive on weekends and late in the evening as the availability of contact persons is better on weekdays.

Please note: To make sure that the [international tutor \(Ausländertutor\)](#) of your dormitory will have your keys, you should **contact her or him at least 2-3 weeks before your arrival** and let them know the exact date and time of your arrival. This is especially important if you plan to arrive outside the regular office hours of the Studentenwerk (Monday-Friday 9 a.m. - 12 p.m., Thursday 2 p.m.-4 p.m.)

If you arrive outside office hours or on a weekend without having informed your international tutor or if you arrive after 10 p.m. you will not be able to move into your room and will need to arrange an overnight stay yourself.

4.4 Bonn University

The **University of Bonn** (German: *Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn*) is a public research university located in Bonn, Germany. Founded in 1818 the University of Bonn is today one of the leading universities in Germany. The University of Bonn offers a large number of undergraduate and graduate programs in a range of subjects. Its library holds more than two million volumes. The University of Bonn has 525 professors and 27,800 students. Among its notable alumni and faculty are seven Nobel Laureates, two Fields Medalists, twelve Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Prize winners, Pope Benedict XVI, Joseph Goebbels, Karl Marx, Friedrich Nietzsche and Joseph Schumpeter.



4.5 The Department of Economic and Agricultural Policy

The chair for economic and agricultural policy focuses its research on analysing agricultural and food policies. While continuing research on more traditional agricultural policy issues, newer projects cover environmental impacts of agriculture, rural development issues and trade in agricultural and food commodities. Policy impact analysis is an established research field, mainly based on economic simulation models but increasingly enriched and expanded by econometric analysis. Our research is embedded in the thematic concept of the faculty, specifically the areas of "Mathematical Modelling of Agricultural Systems", "Balanced Dairy Systems" and "Agricultural Systems: Ecosystem Services and Risks".

Over the last two decades, the chair developed different decision support systems for policy impact analysis such as the [RAUMIS](#) system with its focus on the German agricultural sector, nowadays applied and maintained by VTI in Braunschweig. Based on the experience with RAUMIS and the global agricultural trade model [WATSIM](#) which is not longer in use, the [CAPRI](#) modelling system was developed. CAPRI covers the EU27 at the regional level as well as global agricultural trade. Since 1997, the chair is continuously involved in the development and application of CAPRI, based on different [projects with external funds](#). Since the year 2000 simulation models with a focus on natural resource use have been designed in the context of the [IMPETUS](#) project, dealing with impacts of climate change and demographic trends on water scarcity and agricultural land use in Africa. A wide range of finalised and ongoing projects focuses both on methodological issues relating to the empirical specification of economic models or on empirical analysis relevant for the thematic focus of the chair.

Cooperations

The chair links via various [international projects](#) to the German and European research area. A close co-operation with [EUROCARE](#), a consulting specialising in quantitative policy impact analysis, supports access of graduate students and post docs to applied research projects, and helps transferring our scientific findings to stakeholders.

4.6 Student life

- With your teacher at your home university and the departmental ERASMUS co-ordinator of your degree course in Bonn, you coordinate your timetable. Your [ERASMUS co-ordinator](#) will provide you with all relevant information concerning your studies and is responsible for issuing all certificates and transcripts. As soon as your home university nominates you for the Erasmus programme, the departmental Erasmus co-ordinator will send you further information.
- Please find the [Course Catalogue](#) of the University of Bonn here.
- Courses offered in English: The main (particularly in most of the Bachelor courses: the only) course language at the University of Bonn is German - some master programmes present exceptions, especially in the natural sciences. Please consult the Course Catalogue about the conditions of admission and contact your [ERASMUS co-](#)



[ordinator](#), particularly if you plan to attend a course which is different from your major subject.

Further information on the University of Bonn

- The University of Bonn introduces itself: on the following pages, you can find more [information about our university](#), its history and the varied opportunities our university offers for students and scholars.
- [The Academic Calendar](#) informs you about current and upcoming semester terms and other dates at the university.
- The [Studienkompass](#) provides you with lots of useful information on studying at the University of Bonn. In addition to the [ERASMUS Guide](#), it facilitates your first steps at the university.

In the following paragraphs you will find general information about living in Bonn as well as specific information about our social support program for foreign students offered by the International Office. If you have questions regarding your stay in Bonn you can always get help from the help desk!

[Click here to get to the Help Desk](#)

German language classes for international students without DSH

These courses are open to regular students who were not required to present a German language certificate upon enrolment. These courses are free of charge. The online application will be at www.pro-integration.de

Please visit the [following website](#) for more information!

Academic support

You will find academic support at your faculties. Please ask the student adviser or the student council/Fachschaften of your department :

<http://www3.uni-bonn.de/studium/beratung/studienfachberater>

<http://www3.uni-bonn.de/studium/studierendenschaft/fachschaften>

Study Buddies

The Study Buddy Program was very recently launched by the International Office. It is designed to provide information to international newcomers and to help them adjust to the new environment of the University of Bonn. The program proved a great success last semester and will thus be continued. "Study Buddies", i.e. German students who are familiar with the university's structures, will give you a helping hand during your first semester.



Most of the German students participating in the Study Buddy Program have spent a year abroad themselves and are aware of the problems that might arise and possible solutions. Your personal "Study Buddy" will provide valuable advice on everyday life in Bonn. By participating in the Study Buddy Program, you will not only be able to cut red tape but will also come into contact with German students more easily. In the past, we ascertained that the program really helped to foster friendship and mutual understanding and broadened the cultural horizon of all participants.

The program's activities will also include various events organised by the International Club - an excellent opportunity to meet people from all over the world. Plus, the Study Buddy Program is free of charge! Furthermore, if you take part in the program it is possible to get points for the [certificate for international competence](#). Please contact us if you want to join the program.

We wish you all the best for your studies at the University of Bonn and are looking forward to you joining our program!

International Club

The International Club, run by the International Office, is a great place to meet German and international students. During lecture periods (and also once in a while during the Semesterferien), people from all over the world come to chat, to read newspapers, to use our three Internet terminals or to simply have fun. The International Club organises student orientation activities as well as parties at the end of each semester, film nights, excursions, visits to companies, concerts, etc. All Students are welcome to participate by paying a small fee. Check out our current programme online: www.uni-bonn.de/unibonn/studying/experiencing-german-culture/international-club.

You will also find the programme on the faculty's noticeboards, at the International Office and in a leaflet. If you want to sign up for events, please contact the International Club:

International Club

Poppelsdorfer Allee 53 (junction: Argelanderstraße)
53115 Bonn

Opening hours (during the semester): Mo-Thu, 6-11 p.m.

Tel: 739356 or 262875 (answering machine)

Fax: 0228- 73 59 66

e-mail: club@uni-bonn.de

Internet: <http://www.uni-bonn.de/~club>

4.6.1 Accommodation

Upon arrival in Bonn and as long as you do not have a permanent place to stay, you can opt for a hotel or the youth hostel, a cheaper alternative.



Youth Hostel:

Jugendgästehaus Venusberg
Haager Weg 42
53127 Bonn
Tel: +49-(0)228-289970
Fax: +49-(0)228-28997-14
bonn@jugendherberge.de

Max Hostel:

Maxstraße 7
53111 Bonn
Tel: +49(0)228-823578
info@max-hostel.de

Accommodation during the semester

It can be difficult to find affordable accommodation in Bonn, especially for international students arriving at the beginning of a new semester when many newcomers are looking for a place to stay. However, the Studentenwerk has more than 1,000 rooms available for international students. You can apply directly to the Studentenwerk. The Studentenwerk has 40 student dorms to house 4200 students of the University of Bonn and the Hochschule (*Fachhochschule*) Rhein-Sieg. An additional 500 inexpensive rooms or apartments are offered by various other student dorms, of which some are private and others are run by religious institutions.

There is also the private housing market. Offers for apartments or rooms can be found on the university's bulletin boards, in local newspapers or on the notice-boards in the University.

1. Student dormitories run by the Studentenwerk Bonn

All students regularly enrolled at the University of Bonn (as well as those planning to enrol in the forthcoming semester) can apply for accommodation in one of the Studentenwerk's dormitories. This gives newcomers the chance to find an affordable place to stay. You just need to fill out the application form provided by the Studentenwerk. It is possible to file a general application for all of the dorms, but you can also give a ranking of your preference among the dorms. At present, students are generally allowed to stay in the dorms for a maximum of six semesters. For further information on the individual dorms and on the application procedure, contact the Student Services Agency.

Studentenwerk Bonn AÖR

Dept. For Student Accommodation (Studentisches Wohnen)
Nassestr.11
53113 Bonn
Tel: +49-(0)228-737164 up to 7167
e-mail: wohnen@stw-bonn.de
Office Hours: Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-12 p.m., Thursday additionally 2 - 4 p.m.



2. Room placement from the AStA

Room offers from private vendors collect the Sozialreferat des AStA.

AStA

Sozialreferat

Nassestr. 11

Tel.: 73-7043

Office Hours: Monday-Thursday 12 p.m. - 2 p.m., Friday 12 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.

Homepage: <http://www.asta-bonn.de/studienplatztausch-wohn-jobboerse.html>

3. Private rooms or flats

If you want to share an apartment or rent a private room or flat, check out the local newspapers, the *General-Anzeiger* and the *Bonner Rundschau*. The city magazine, *Schnüß*, published on Saturdays, might also be a good source, especially for rooms in shared flats (so-called *Wohngemeinschaften* or WGs).

Also try the following links:

- www.wg-gesucht.de
- www.studenten-wg.de

4. Other dormitories

In Bonn, there are also various other dormitories run by private institutions or the churches. You can apply directly to the addresses given below.

- Studentenheim Althaus: Adenauerallee 129, 53113 Bonn, Tel.: 213972
- Dietrich-Bonhoeffer-Haus: Königstr. 88, 53115 Bonn, Tel.: 9119915 (Postanschrift: Venusbergweg 4, 53115 Bonn)
- Newmanhaus: Adenauerallee 63-69, 53113 Bonn, Tel.: 9144527
- Cusanushaus: Hainstr. 52, 53121 Bonn, Tel.: 625820
- Stella Matutina Studentinnenwohnheim: Gudenuer Weg 128, 53127 Bonn, Tel.: 910260
- Oscar-Romero-Haus: Heerstr. 205, 53111 Bonn, Tel.: 635094/ 651215
- Augustinushaus: Eduard-Pflüger-Str. 56, 53113 Bonn, Tel.: 9239330 und 9144527
- Döllinger-Haus: Baumschulallee 9-13, 53115 Bonn, Tel.: 0228/737496
- Studentenwohnheim Westmark: Rheinaustr. 130, 53225 Bonn, Tel.: 471410
- Collegium Albertinum: Adenauerallee 19, 53113 Bonn, Tel.: 2674-0 (informal application with a letter of recommendation by a priest/minister, male students only)
- Herz-Jesu-Kloster Studentenwohnheim: Lindenstr. 62, 53227 Bonn, Tel.: 440657



- Studentenwohnheim des Baltischen Christlichen Studentenbundes: Annaberger Str. 400, 53175 Bonn, Tel.: 316244
- Evangelisch-Theologisches Studienhaus Clarenbach: Goebenstr. 32-36, 53113 Bonn, Tel.: 261185 (Theology Students only)
- Hans-Iwand-Haus Evang.-Theolog. Stift: Humboldtstr. 42, 53115 Bonn, Tel.: 73-2200 (Theology Students only)

Learning German

The university offers international applicants and students different possibilities for improving and extending their German skills.

The German courses organised for this purpose are held by the "ProIntegration e.V." association and are subject to a fee. There are preparatory courses for the "DSH German Language Proficiency Test for Admission to Higher Education" or Deutsche Sprachprüfung für den Hochschulzugang ausländischer Studienbewerber, which is necessary to pass prior to enrollment at the university. German courses are also offered for students who have already enrolled to act as an accompaniment to their studies. Please read the following pages for more details.

[Description of ProIntegration e.V.](#)

[DSH German Language Proficiency Test](#)

[German courses during your course of study](#)

[International Summer Course of German language, literature and culture](#)

Contact:

Ms. Hammer

Tel: +49-228/73 77 08

Fax: +49-228/73 59 66

Poppelsdorfer Allee 53

53115 Bonn

Germany

4.6.2 Cultural

(to be completed)

4.6.3 Sports

Please consult the following page for sports information at the university.

<http://www.sport.uni-bonn.de/> (only in German)



5. Information the Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

5.1 Contact information

Ass. Prof. Dr. habil. Csaba Forgacs
Deputy Head of Department
Budapest Corvinus University
Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development
Address: H-1093 Budapest Fovam ter 8.
T: +36 1 482 5293 Fax: +36 1 482 5428
csaba.forgacs@uni-corvinus.hu
www.uni-corvinus.hu

5.2 General Information on Hungary

The area of Hungary is barely 100,000 square km with 10 million inhabitants, whose language is spoken nowhere else in the world. Despite or due to this uniqueness, the Hungarian people have been living in the centre of Europe for over 1,100 years.

The natural, cultural and historical riches to be experienced in Hungary are reflected in its high concentration of [UNESCO World Heritage Sites](#), many of which can be found in the capital.

Budapest is a hive of top-class music and art, with one of the world's best opera houses and a host of museums and galleries. Its festivals of all kind (may they be fine art, music, or gastronomy) take place all through the year.

Lake Balaton, ideal for sailing and sunbathing, is the largest lake in Central Europe. Nearby is the famous spa town of Hévíz where you can enjoy the pleasure of bathing in a natural thermal lake even in the depths of winter. Hungary's springs have supported a bathing culture dating back to Roman times. Whether you are after relaxation, refreshment, rejuvenation or recovery, Hungary cannot fail to meet your needs.

If you like to keep active and get back to nature, there are countless marked routes for hiking, cycling or horseback riding, often through stunning scenery.

This country is the birthplace of world-famous inventors, scientists, explorers, composers and sports stars.

Facts & Figures

- **Area:** 93,030 km²



- **Population:** 10,000,000
- **Neighbouring countries:** Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia
- **Form of state:** republic
- **Official language:** Hungarian
- **Capital:** Budapest
- **Largest towns and their population:**
 Budapest and surroundings: 2 million
 Debrecen: 211,000
 Miskolc: 184,000
 Szeged: 168,000
 Pécs: 162,000
 Győr: 129,000
- **Main religion:** Christianity

5.2.1 Travel to and in Hungary

5.2.1.1 Air

Airports & airlines

Malév Hungarian Airlines (MA; Hungary 06 40 21 21 21, abroad 1 235 3888; www.malev.hu), the national carrier, flies nonstop or via Prague, Madrid and Amsterdam to Budapest's **Ferihegy International Airport** (1-296 7000; www.bud.hu) from North America, the Middle East and almost 60 cities in Continental Europe and the British Isles. It also flies to Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou in China.

Malév flights and, for the most part, those of its 18 or so code-share partners arrive and depart from Ferihegy's Terminal 2A. Malév has a **ticketing desk** (1-296 7211; 5am-11pm) at Terminal 2A and another one at **Terminal 2B** (1-296 5767; 6am-8.30pm); at the latter you'll also find a **left-luggage office** (1/2/3/6hr 350/700/1050/1400Ft, 12/24hr 1880/2200Ft, week 6500Ft; 24hr).

Most other international airlines use Terminal 2B, which is next door to 2A and within easy walking distance. The super-discount European carriers use Terminal 1, about 5km to the west.

5.2.1.2 Train

Magyar Államvasutak (www.mav.hu), which translates as Hungarian State Railways and is universally known as MÁV, links up with the European rail network in all directions. Its trains run as far as London (via Munich and Paris), Stockholm (via Hamburg and Copenhagen), Moscow, Rome and Istanbul (via Belgrade).



The international trains listed here are expresses and many - if not all - require seat reservations. On long hauls, sleepers are almost always available in both 1st and 2nd class, and couchettes are available in 2nd class. Not all express trains have dining or even buffet cars; make sure you bring along snacks and drinks as vendors can be few and far between. Most Hungarian trains are hardly what you could call luxurious but they are generally clean and punctual.

In Budapest, almost all international trains arrive and depart from **Keleti station** (Eastern train station; 1-313 6835; VIII Kerepesi út 2-6); however, some trains to certain destinations in the east (eg Romania) leave from **Nyugati station** (Western train station; 1-349 0115; VI Teréz körút 55-57), while **Déli station** (Southern train station; 1-375 6293; I Krisztina körút 37) handles trains to some destinations in the south (eg Osijek in Croatia and Sarajevo in Bosnia). These are not hard and fast rules, so always make sure you check which station the train leaves from when you buy a ticket. For 24-hour information on international train services call nationwide 06 40 49 49 49 or in Budapest 1-461 5500.

To reduce confusion when requesting information or buying a ticket, specify your train by the name listed in the following sections or on the posted schedule. You can buy tickets at the three international train stations in Budapest, but it's easier at the **MÁV international information and ticket centre** (1-461 5500, 352 2800; www.mav.hu; VI Andrásy út 35; 9am-6pm Mon-Fri Apr-Sep, 9am-5pm Mon-Fri Oct-Mar). It accepts credit cards. For fares, check www.elvira.hu.

5.2.1.3 Bus and Car

Hungary is well connected with all seven of its neighbours by road, rail and even ferry, though most transport begins or ends its journey in Budapest.

As elsewhere in Europe, timetables for both domestic and international trains and buses use the 24-hour system. Also, Hungarian names are sometimes used for cities and towns in neighbouring countries on bus and train schedules.

Hungary's **Volánbusz** (www.volanbusz.hu) network is a good - and sometimes necessary - alternative to the trains. In Southern Transdanubia and many parts of the Great Plain, buses are essential unless you are prepared to make several time-consuming changes on the train. For short trips around the Danube Bend or [Lake Balaton](#) areas, buses are preferable to trains.

In most cities and large towns it is usually possible to catch at least one direct bus a day to fairly far-flung areas of the country - for example, [Pécs](#) to [Sopron](#) (5½ hours, 285km) or [Eger](#) to [Szeged](#) (five hours, 240km).

National buses arrive and depart from [Budapest](#)'s *távolságautóbusz pályaudvar* (long-distance bus stations), not the local stations, which are called *helyautóbusz pályaudvar*. Outside the capital the stations are often found side by side or in the same building. Arrive early to confirm the correct departure bay or *kocsiállás* (stand), and be sure to check the



individual schedule posted at the stop itself; the times shown can be different from those shown on the *tábla* (main board).

Tickets are usually purchased directly from the driver, who gives change and will hand you a receipt as a ticket. There are sometimes queues for intercity buses (especially on Friday afternoon), so it's wise to arrive early. Smoking is not allowed on buses in Hungary, though a 10- or 20-minute rest stop is made about every two or three hours. Seats on Volánbusz are spaced far enough apart for you to be able to fit your pack or bag between your knees.

Posted bus timetables can be horribly confusing if you don't speak Hungarian. The things to remember when reading a timetable are that *indulás* means 'departures' and *érkezés* means 'arrivals'.

Numbers one to seven in a circle refer to the days of the week, beginning with Monday. Written footnotes you might see include: *naponta* (daily), *hétköznap* (weekdays), *munkanap* (workdays), *szabadnap* (Saturday), *munkaszünetes nap* (Sunday and holidays), *szabad és munkaszünetes nap* (Saturday, Sunday and holidays), *szabadnap kivételével naponta* (daily except Saturday), *munkaszünetes nap kivételével naponta* (daily except holidays) and *iskolai nap* (school days).

In general bus services to/from most inland destinations, but especially north and north-central Hungary, are served by **Népliget bus station** (1-219 8080; IX Üllői út 131; M3 Népliget; ticket office 6am-6pm Mon-Fri Sep-May, 6-8pm Mon-Fri Jun-Aug, 6am-4pm Sat & Sun). Generally the **Stadionok bus station** (1-251 0125, 252 2995; XIV Hungária körút 48-52; M2 Stadionok; ticket office 6am-6pm Mon-Fri, 6am-4pm Sat & Sun) serves cities and towns to the east of the capital while buses to southwest Hungary use **Etele tér bus station** (1-382 4900; XI Etele tér; red bus No 7; 6am-6pm) in Buda.

The **Árpád Bridge bus station** (1-329 1450; XIII Róbert Károly körút; M3 Árpád híd; ticket office 6am-8pm) on the Pest side of Árpád Bridge is the place to catch buses for the Danube Bend and some towns in the Northern Uplands (eg [Balassagyarmat](#), Szécsény and Salgótarján). The small **Szénatér bus station** (1-201 3688; I Széna tér 1/a; ticket office 6.30am-4.30pm; M3 Moszkva tér) in Buda handles some traffic to and from the Pilis Hills and towns northwest of the capital, with a half-dozen departures to [Esztergom](#) (from bay No 5) as an alternative to the Árpád.

A few of the larger bus stations have left-rooms, but they generally close early (around 6pm). Check your bag at the train station, which is almost always nearby; the left-luggage offices there keep much longer hours.

Public transport

Urban transport is well developed in Hungary, with efficient bus and, in many cities and towns, trolleybus services. Budapest, Szeged, Miskolc and Debrecen also have trams, and there's a three-line metro (underground or subway) system and a suburban railway known as the HÉV in the capital.



You'll probably make extensive use of public transport in Budapest but little (if any) in provincial towns and cities: with very few exceptions, most places are quite manageable on foot, and bus services are not all that frequent except in the largest settlements. Generally, city buses meet incoming long-distance trains; hop onto anything waiting outside when you arrive and you'll get close to the city centre.

You must purchase transport tickets (usually from 150Ft) at newsstands or ticket windows beforehand and validate them once aboard. Travelling without a ticket (or 'riding black') is an offence; you'll be put off and fined on the spot. Don't try to argue; the inspector has heard it all before.

5.3 Specific Information about Budapest

Budapest, the capital city of Hungary, was created when the historic towns of Buda, Pest and Óbuda were unified in 1873, although the area had been inhabited from early times.

Budapest is bisected by the River Danube, covering an area of 200 square km and divided into 23 administrative districts. The city, as much a natural geographical centre as it is the country's transport hub, is home today to a population of 1.8 million people.

Lovers of culture are spoilt for choice with 237 monuments, 223 museums and galleries, 35 theatres, 90 cinemas, 2 opera houses and 12 concert halls. Around 200 excursion destinations offer a wide variety of things to do.

Its monuments include 2,000-year-old Roman amphitheatres, 400-year-old Turkish baths and unique Hungarian Art Nouveau buildings from the 19th century. The cityscape owes its uniform appearance to the elegant mansions erected in the Eclectic style in the early 20th century. Under its hills, there is a system of caves with thermal waters gushing from 80 thermal springs, which supply 12 spas with 70 million litres of water daily.

5.3.1 How to get around

(to be completed)

5.3.2 Getting a resident permit

Information on the regulations concerning the visa and the residence permit can be found on the website of the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Hungary](#) or at the diplomatic and consular missions of Hungary (see the [Ministry website](#) for the list). International students are highly recommended to consult the relevant authorities (and their websites) at least 2 months before the beginning of their studies. Upon receipt of the Letter of Acceptance from the Corvinus University of Budapest, **students from non-EEA countries (non-EEA nationals)** must hand



in their demand on residence permit for the purpose of studies at the Hungarian Embassy in their home country. (We very much recommend that all non-EEA citizens - even those who are eligible to enter Hungary without a visa for up to 90 days - apply for a visa for residence permit **BEFORE** coming to Hungary.) In case of successful application, the students obtain a visa – for the purpose of studies – authorizing them to a single entry for receiving the residence permit and to stay for maximum 30 days in Hungary. The decision on the residence permit falls within the scope of the regional directorates of the Office of Immigration and Nationality. The students must visit the Office of Immigration and Nationality and obtain their residence permit within 30 days from the day of entry. All non-EEA nationals must, at all times during their stay and studies here, have a valid residence permit allowing them to study in Hungary. Those international students who are staying at Corvinus for a longer period of time – for more than one semester – are obliged to have the residence permit renewed before it expires. Please note that renewal of the residence permit must be started at least 30 days before it expires. The regulations for the registration of the place of residence and the residence permit can also be found on the website of the [Office of Immigration and Nationality](#) and/or of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Here](#) you can find the most up-to-date list of diplomatic and consular representations in Hungary.

Students from EEA countries (EEA nationals) must obtain their certificate of registration at the regional directorate competent for the place of residence within 3 months from the day of entry.

All international students are also responsible for registering their housing address at the regional directorate competent for the place of residence. Each student will receive an “address ID card” which is obligatory for all people residing in Hungary. In general, all international students have to notify the authorities about their place of residence soon after arrival and within 3 days after any changes taking place.

[Further information on visa and residence permit](#) (pdf version)

5.3.3 Setting up a bank account

(to be completed)

5.3.4 Other Practical Matters

Cost of Living

- Students need about EUR 450 – 750 per month to cover **all expenses**.
- **Accommodation:** about EUR 250 – 400 per month per person, depending on the size and location of the flat as well as on the number of students sharing it.
- **Living costs** (food, transport, miscellaneous): about EUR 200 – 400 per month.
- **Academic related expenses** (student ID, books, photocopying, etc.): about EUR 50 – 100 per semester.



Holidays

The University is closed on these days:

- New Year's Day (January 1)
- Memorial Day of the 1848 Revolution (March 15)
- Easter (Sunday and Monday)
- Labour Day (May 1)
- Whit Monday
- St. Stephen's Day (August 20)
- Memorial Day of the 1956 Revolution (October 23)
- All Saint's Day (November 1)
- Christmas (December 25, 26)

Serving and Supporting the International Students

Address: Fővám tér 8., 1093 Budapest, Hungary

Room: 205

Phone: + 36 1 482 5438

Fax: + 36 1 482 5023

The International Office of Corvinus University facilitates the internationalization at the University by taking care of various related activities, which could best be described by the words: initiation, coordination, support and representation. Most of these activities are in connection with student exchange and the partner agreements it is based on. Each semester, Corvinus University exchanges approximately 200 students with about 200 partners.

The International Office...

- is responsible for signing international cooperation agreements and managing the partnerships,
- coordinates and supervises the exchange programs, e.g. ERASMUS, CEEPUS and inter-university exchanges, including the supervision of the registration of incoming students and the selection of outgoing students,
- coordinates the so-called Tandem Program (buddy program),
- cooperates with the Student Associations (eg. ESN Corvinus) in the arrangement of programs for incoming students,
- gathers, processes and disseminates information on partner institutions, their study programs and on other study abroad possibilities,
- makes students' study abroad reports available for future candidates,
- organizes the Danubia Summer University (in international cooperation),
- maintains contact with the European Commission, the National Agency, the Hungarian Scholarship Board (MÖB) etc.,



- prepares (or assists the preparation of) promotional materials, study guides and other publications about the University,
- arranges various tasks concerning the arrival of visitors, academic staff and students,
- represents the Corvinus University internationally at conferences, fairs or on other occasions.

In all the above activities the International Office, being a central administrative unit, works closely together with the other central administrative units, and especially with the faculties, which all have one or more international coordinators (for further information, please visit the web page of the [faculties](#)).

Responsibilities of the International Office:

- letter of acceptance,
- information letter,
- Tandem program (FBA, FEC, FSS),
- orientation program,
- information package (after the orientation day),
- collecting requests concerning courses,
- course confirmation,
- other confirmations and signatures,
- general questions and non-academic problems.

Responsibilities of the Faculties:

- enrolment / check-in,
- student ID card,
- computer access password,
- questions related to academic matters (e.g. course schedules, exam related questions),
- decision-making on requested courses,
- transcript of records.

The International Office Team consists of six members, as shown in the table below.



The Team:

Name, Phone	Title, Responsibilities	Room, Office Hours
<u>Welcome Office</u> Phone: + 36 1 482 5438	Outgoing students Incoming students International guests	205 Mornings 9.00-12.00 Afternoon 13.00-16.00 Fri 9.00-11.00
<u>Ms Erzsébet VERES</u> Phone: + 36 1 482 5389	Head of International Office Institutional CEEPUS Coordinator	207/a Wed 9.00-12.00
<u>Ms Erzsébet VAS</u> Phone: + 36 1 482 5213	Institutional Erasmus Coordinator Contact Person for Erasmus Partners Outgoing Erasmus Students	205 Mon, Wed 9.00-12.00, Fri 9.00-11.00
<u>Mr Szabolcs HEGEDE</u> Phone: + 36 1 482 5025	Erasmus Assistant Teaching and Other Staff Mobility Erasmus Internship	205 Mon, Wed 9.00-12.00, Fri 9.00-11.00
<u>Mr Gábor SZALAI</u> Phone: + 36 1 482 5189	Incoming Students' Registration CEEPUS and MÖB Contacts Danubia and other summer universities	207 Mon, Wed 9.00-12.00, Fri 9.00-11.00
<u>Ms Ildikó KÁNYA</u> Phone: + 36 1 482 5438	Transcript of Records Tandem Program (FBA, FEC, FSS) Accommodations	205 Mon, Wed 9.00-12.00, Fri 9.00-11.00
<u>Ms Dóra NAGY-SZAKONYI</u> Phone: + 36 1 482 5044	Coordinator for Affairs Outside Europe Finances Delegations	207 Mon, Wed 9.00-12.00, Fri 9.00-11.00

5.4 Corvinus University

The **Corvinus University of Budapest** is a university located in Budapest, Hungary. The university offers degrees in multiple disciplines, but it is characterised by its programmes in economics and management. Corvinus University is consistently listed in the top 50 in the Financial Times European Masters in Management rankings.

Facts and Figures

Institution name:

Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem

Name in English:

Corvinus University of Budapest



Head of institution:	Prof. Tamás Mészáros , Rector
Central phone:	+ 36-1-482-5000
Central fax:	+ 36-1-482-5019
Central website:	www.uni-corvinus.hu
Central address:	H-1093 Budapest, Fővám tér 8.
Year founded:	1920
Control:	State controlled
Languages of instruction:	Hungarian, English, French, German
Academic year:	September to June
Number of teaching staff:	873
Number of administrative staff:	845
Total number of students (2009/10):	17422
Number of full-time students (2009/10):	12074
Number of part-time students (2009/10):	5348
Number of students graduated in 2009:	3653

5.5 The Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development

<http://web.uni-corvinus.hu/agrar/indexeng.php?oldal=aboutus>

In the beginning of the 1960s, in the predecessor of title of Corvinus University of Budapest, agricultural economists training began as the first one in Hungary and maintained unique for decades. Significant demand rose on those graduated here, whose first job was in the business, public, or partly, higher education sector. University students got a strong basic training in economics, on which agricultural specification could be built. This program ran in the form of normal and postal tuition as well, up to 1990's. Specialization was cancelled by a statutory order, which suited previous degrees to be university ones.

In the same institution, together with the Department of Environmental Economics and Technology, we launched a sub-specialisation of ecological management, while the Department of Economic Geography started a specialisation with economic and regional matters. From 2000, the newly established Institute of Environmental Sciences took the control over sub-specialisation, and from 2002/2003 school year, main specialisation as well. In the latter one, training is concentrated on Environmental Management and Rural Development in order to educate students with insights to the development chances and value conservation of rural regions nationally and internationally.

The Department - besides education - takes part in several national and international research projects. Each project is strongly based on economics and methodology and they are quite practice-oriented. We continuously endeavour to strengthen connections between education and research, to use latest results in classes. Our strength is to make responses from several discipline's point of view.

Accentuated research field are: competitiveness, regional development, agricultural markets, food industry, rural development.



Our PhD program is led by the Faculty of Business Administration, however, the Department had an own PhD program until 2002 with approximately 30 students. Within the frameworks of the Bologna process, Economic and Rural Development Agricultural Engineer BSc and MSc programs are launched by the Department as a coordinator.

5.6 Student life

The University is not just an educational institution, but it is also the place where new friendships begin and often last for a lifetime. University years are unforgettable for every student: long chats in the cafeteria, watching football in the local pubs, the dances of the Freshmen's Ball and parties over the year are those memories you will talk about when you meet your old university friends after a long time.

Student Organisations: Cultural and Professional Activities

Student organizations offer a wide range of cultural and professional activities through the whole academic year and create strong communities for the students. Most of them are located on the first floor of the main building.

[AIIESEC](#) (Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales) is a global network of 50,000 members across more than 83 countries and territories at more than 800 universities world-wide. AIIESEC is an international, non-political, non-profit, student-run, independent educational foundation. It is comprised of students and recent graduates of institutions of higher education who are interested in economics and management. AIIESEC facilitates international traineeship exchanges and supports activities that provide practical learning experience for the trainees. The Local Committee at Corvinus University is one of the first that were created in the country. There are different activities that AIIESEC carries out, including conferences, seminars, simulation games and career days.

[AECEE](#) (Association des Etats Généraux des Etudiants de l'Europe), the largest student organization of Europe, has also an 'antenna' at Corvinus. It is open to every university student, and offers interesting international programmes and summer universities for its members, in order to promote student mobility. The office (first floor, 146) does not have official working hours, since there is usually someone who can be asked for assistance. So, just go on, open the door and find new opportunities accompanied by a great community!

[AIR](#) (Association for International Relations) aims to help the students to make their way to other European universities of economics, through establishing relations and organizing exchange programs. The most spectacular aspect of their activity is the annually organized series of programs entitled "International Week". During that "Week", young economists from European countries and Japan are invited to attend professional and cultural programs introducing the country, and at the same time prospective European businessmen and economists are given a chance to form personal relationships with one another.



[CEMS Club Budapest](#) is one of the 17 Clubs all over Europe. It was founded in 2000 by a handful of enthusiastic Hungarian CEMS students. Today it is one of the most active Clubs having about 200 members. The CEMS Club has a close and excellent cooperation with the CEMS Alumni and the academic side. To know more about CEMS Club activities at Corvinus and learn about life in Budapest from the students' point of view and gain a lot of tips about the semester you would spend with us, please click the link above.

[ESN Corvinus](#) was founded in 2002 under the name of Erasmus Working Group. In 2007, it joined an international student network, called the ESN (Erasmus Student Network), and changed its name to ESN Corvinus. ESN Corvinus makes and supervises all the programs for the international students every semester. They are responsible for the Orientation Day, the Freshcamp, the XChange Megaparty, the Erasmus Info Day, the Farewell Dinner, sightseeing and cultural programs, loads of parties, meetings, etc. **Office:** main building, 1st floor, room 146. **E-mail:** esncorvinus@esncorvinus.com

The goal of the [Corvinus Society for Foreign Affairs and Culture](#) is to become an independent think tank for future researches. To achieve this, the Society's activities involve editing of two online reviews, in order to develop a reliable information source for those who are interested in the European Parliament and security policy. They welcome foreign students among their members too, as they would like to expand their work to articles published in English, German, French and Spanish.

The [Hungarian Model United Nations Student Association](#) was founded with the aim of establishing a forum for university and college students interested in diplomacy, to model UN and other international organisations like the EU or the NATO. Within its scope, students can become acquainted with the functions, the tasks and the structure of each institution, and they can attain the basic rules of advanced debating culture, compromising, negotiating and presentation. International students are also welcome among members. English programmes include model conferences, lectures, etc.

[Prelude](#) is the *Choir of the Corvinus University of Budapest*. It is a juvenile company, which includes not only economists but also other associated members. Their scope of work embraces the whole history of choir literature, from Palestrina to György Orbán. They have had international members throughout the years, who were contributing to the work of the choir in a successful way, taking part in concerts, trips, and competitions. To become a member, some musical background, or an attraction to music is required, along with the ability to read sheet music. For membership request contact [Ms Zsuzsa Antalffy](#).

Professional Student Colleges

These colleges aim to encourage students to deepen their knowledge regarding their future profession with extra courses, and other complementary programmes besides the "normal" university courses. Naturally, they also offer the opportunity to become a member of a community with similar attractions, interests and goals, just like in a student's organisation. The only difference: here you get accommodation (a place in a dorm), too.



Though international students can not be members of professional colleges, they are welcome on the various programs and conferences organised by them. Please ask for the help of your Tandem partner or any other Hungarian students. Here is a brief overview about the professional colleges of Corvinus.

- [EVK](#)
- [Heller Farkas College](#)
- [Magyary Zoltán College for Public Administration](#)
- [Rajk László College](#)
- [Széchenyi István College \(SZISZ\)](#)
- [College for Social Theory \(TEK\)](#)

Let's Get in Tandem, Have a Partner on the Virtual Bicycle for 2

The Tandem Program is the Hungarian adaptation of other tutorial programs, for instance, the so called "Buddy Network" in English speaking countries and the "Tandem Program" in German speaking countries.

The first impressions and experiences are very important for somebody who arrives in a foreign country. That is why the university would like to help its exchange students by getting them someone to guide them during the first weeks of their stay.

Students automatically receive Hungarian partner students, who contact them by e-mail and are ready to answer all the questions concerning life in Hungary, Budapest and the university.

Who knows, it may be the beginning of a new friendship! It is up to you to get the most out of it!

If you have any questions about the program please contact ildiko.kanya@uni-corvinus.hu

Contact persons:

See the list of [Contact Persons](#)

5.6.1 Accommodation

It is suggested that students rent a flat or share a rented flat, this is what most international students do. The International Office makes every reasonable effort to provide assistance in finding the suitable accommodation. At the beginning of each semester a list of some real estate agencies is issued in the Information Letter, that may help our international students to find accommodation. Please note, however, that the University does not have an agreement with these agencies, so we cannot guarantee their prices, rental conditions, quality of cooperation etc. It is advisable to ask the Hungarian Tandem partner for help in finding accommodation. It is also recommended that students look for a place to stay for the first couple of days (temporary accommodation eg. in a hostel) and see the rentable apartments for themselves. It is very important to read the rental agreement carefully before paying or signing anything!



5.6.2 Cultural

(to be completed)

5.6.3 Sports

The University accommodates an active sport life. Students can choose from a wide variety of sports in the framework of the compulsory **PE classes** prescribed for them in the curriculum: there is basketball, aerobics, special posture-correcting gymnastics, swimming, gym for physical fitness, volleyball, floor ball, soccer, badminton, rowing and tennis.

For amateur athletes there is a **Student Sport Circle** with several sections: basketball (for men and women), volleyball (for men and women), handball (for men and women), floor ball, soccer, the "Students' Cup" University Championship, and fitness.

The **Student Sports Association** is the amateur sports organization of the Faculty of Public Administration offering aerobics, soccer, handball, volleyball, wall-climbing, fitness, basketball and self-defence.

The university offers not only the traditional kinds of sport, but you can also take **dance classes**, just like salsa.

Moreover, in the winter there are several **ski camps** organised for the students of the university. In the summer you have the possibility to take part in rowing and surf camps.

If, for some reason, you cannot or do not want to do sports at the university, you still have the opportunity to go to various **fitness centres**, of which you will find plenty in Budapest. [Here](#) you can find some, listed according to the districts of the city. One training or a daily ticket normally costs 800-1000 HUF at the cheapest ones, but you get a discount if you buy a season/monthly ticket!

If you find these clubs too expensive or you are just tired of aerobics and would rather spend your free time outdoors, you may go jogging in the city park or on Margaret's Island.



6. Information on Partner Universities: Université catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

6.1 Contact information

Henrich Brunke and Bruno Henry de Frahan
AFEPA European Master Programme
Unite d'Economie Rurale
Faculté d'ingénierie biologique, agronomique et environnementale
Université catholique de Louvain
Place de la Croix du Sud, 2/15
B-1348 Louvain-La-Neuve
Belgium
Tél: +32 10 47 29 47
Fax: +32 10 47 36 75
www.uclouvain.be/afepa

6.2 General Information on Belgium

Belgium is a small country (30539 km²) with a population of slightly less than 10 million. It has been a constitutional monarchy since 1830.

Brussels is the official bilingual capital of Belgium. Practically, this means that all the official indications like names of streets and traffic indications, fire prevention installations, fire exits, etc are given in both languages: French and Dutch. The majority of the people in Brussels speak French. The other language is Dutch. Dutch in Belgium is called Flemish but it is the same language as the one spoken in Holland, but with differences in accent, vocabulary and influences from French phrase-structures.

English is rapidly becoming an important language in Brussels because of the numerous international organizations (EU, NATO, ...). In restaurants, hotels, cafés one should not have too many problems getting around in English.

6.2.1 Travel to and in Belgium

A University at the Heart of Europe

UCL is an international university at the heart of Europe. Its headquarters are located in Louvain-la-Neuve, a brand new university town in the Walloon Region (the French-speaking part of Belgium), 30 km south of the Belgian and European capital: Brussels.

From Brussels, trains will take you to Paris or London in less than two hours and from



(about 8 min.). Some trains go straight from Brussels to Louvain-la-Neuve but take more time.

Timetables are available on the web site of the [SNCB](#), or by phone (+32/2/555.25.25).

Fly to [Brussels South Charleroi Airport](#):

At the airport, go to the desk Ryanair and ask for a **combined ticket bus/train** to Louvain-la-Neuve.

Bus connections are organised according to flights arrivals and departures (every half hour to Charleroi station and return). Take the bus to Charleroi station, from where you can continue by train to Louvain-la-Neuve.

6.2.1.2 Train

Louvain-la-Neuve is easily accessible by train and its train station is located in the very centre of the town. From Brussels, you can get to Louvain-la-Neuve in about 40 minutes.

If you are travelling to Louvain-la-Neuve by train, be sure to ask for a ticket to "Louvain-la-Neuve Université" (NOT Louvain or Leuven, which is a different city!).

From any Belgian station, take the train towards Ottignies, a station situated on the Brussels-Ottignies-Namur-Luxembourg line (trains every half hour in both directions).

Get off at Ottignies station and change trains to continue to Louvain-la-Neuve-Université (about 8 min.).

Some trains go straight from Brussels to Louvain-la-Neuve but take more time.

Timetables are available on the web site of the [SNCB](#), or by phone (+32/2/555.25.25).

If you need to travel often to Louvain-la-Neuve, the SNCB proposes various attractive formulas, such as a season ticket, the "carte Train Scolaire" or the "carte Campus" (for students only), the "Key-card" (up to a certain distance), the "Go-pass" (until age 26) or "Rail-pass". More information and prices on the [SNCB](#) website.

6.2.1.3 Bus

Buses from TEC serve Louvain-la-Neuve from Bruxelles, Ottignies, Wavre and some other surroundings.

Timetables are available via [TEC](#) website or by phone (+32/10/23.53.53).

6.2.1.4 Car

Louvain-la-Neuve is easily accessible by car as it is located to a major motorway. From Brussels, you can drive to Louvain-la-Neuve in about 25 minutes.

However, keep please in mind that Louvain-la-Neuve is a The town centre is forbidden to motorised vehicles (see below).



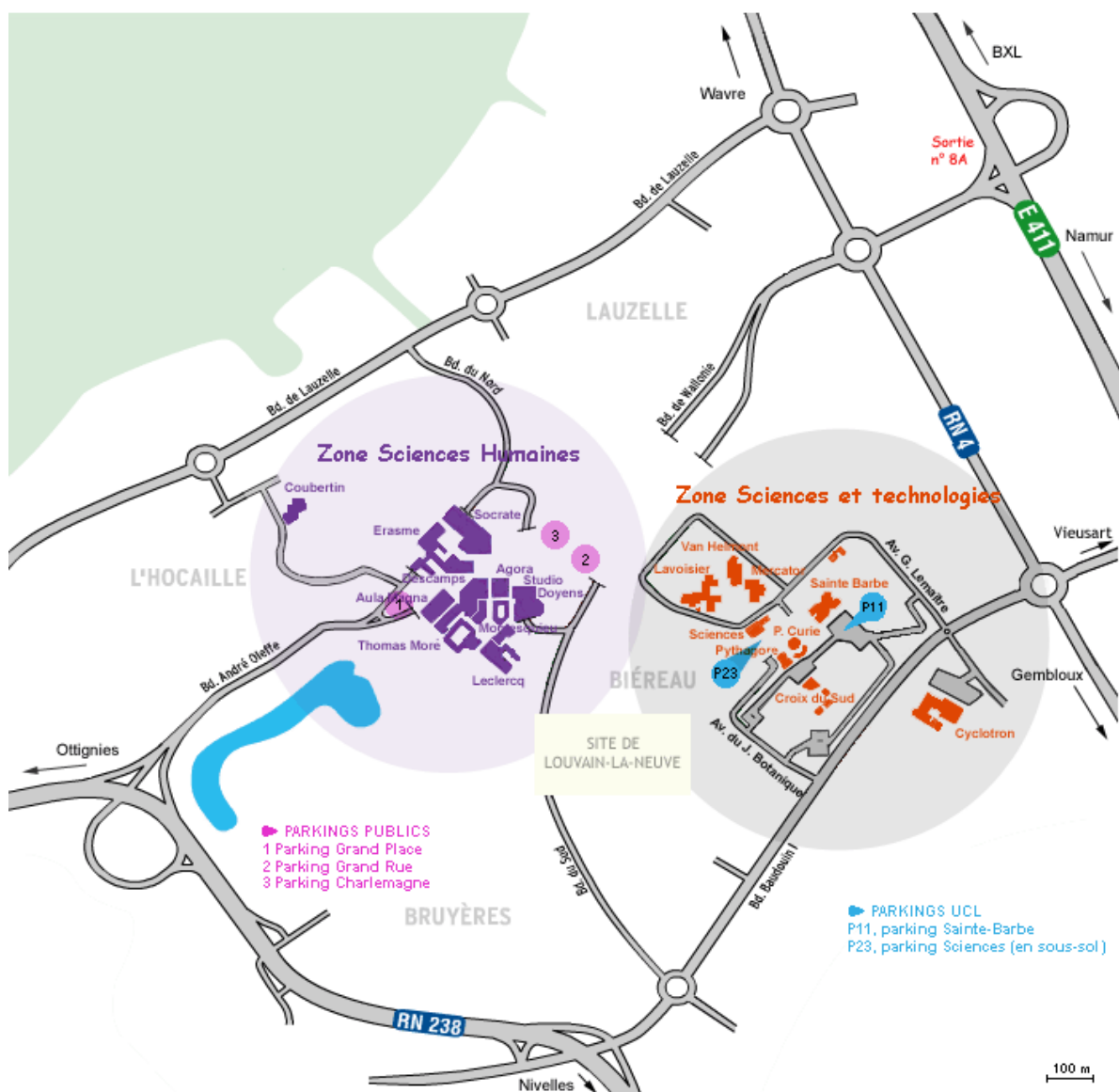
6.3 Specific Information about Louvain-la-Neuve

6.3.1 How to get around

On foot

Louvain-la-Neuve is a pedestrian town. From the centre, its radius measures approximately one kilometre.

The train and bus station are both located in the town centre, as are the underground car parks. From there, you'll often get to your final destination in the space of a few minutes on foot.



By bike

In stead of taking the car, is preferable to use a bike to get around Louvain-la-Neuve. Bicycle stands are at your disposal on numerous locations.

By car

The town centre is forbidden to motorised vehicles. The only exception made is for deliveries, which must take place between 6 a.m. and 11 a.m. If you wish to come to Louvain-la-Neuve by car, you can use the [underground car parks](#).

6.3.2 Getting a resident permit

6.3.3 Setting up a bank account

You can open an account at a Belgian bank. Before leaving, ask your bank to send you beforehand a certain sum of money on your name, along with your passport number. Your bank certainly has an agent (a correspondent) in Belgium. Consult it before coming. You can find different banks on the campus where you can open an account and make transactions. Most banks are opened from 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM, from Monday to Friday.

6.3.4 Other Practical Matters

Cost of living

- A campus room: approximately 200-400 €per month
- Food: approximately 250 €per month
- Books and class material: approximately 250 €per term

Religion

Belgium is a predominantly Catholic country (75% of the population) but most other religions are also practiced here, such as Islam, Judaism and Protestantism.

In Louvain-la-Neuve, you will find a Catholic parish, a mosque and a Protestant community.

In Brussels, all religions are represented. The contact addresses are in the student's guide that you will receive enrollment.

Food in Belgium

Belgian cooking is varied. In all seasons, you can find fruits and vegetables, also exotic ones coming from all over the world. On the campus of Louvain-la-Neuve, there are a lot of shops and three supermarkets. An open-air market takes place every Tuesday and Saturday. A new Mall (shopping center) has also opened next to the railway station.

The university restaurants (Le Galilée and Le Sablon) offer a complete meal for about 3 to 5 € <http://www.louvainlanews.org/restosucl/index.php>



Water and electricity

Water is drinkable everywhere, if not it will be indicated “Eau non potable”. Electric current is 220 volts.

Ways and customs of Belgium

Ways and customs are different from a country to another. In Belgium :

- Prices can not be discussed
- If you have an appointment for example at 10.00 o'clock, it is important to be in time
- Public holidays are :
 - New Year (January 1)
 - Easter Monday
 - Labor Day (May 1)
 - Ascension Day
 - Whit-Monday
 - National Day (July 21)
 - Assumption Day (August 15)
 - All Saints' Day (November 1)
 - Armistice Day (November 11)
 - Christmas Day (December 25)
 - University holidays : September 27, Christmas break (2 weeks), Easter break (2 weeks)

6.4 Université catholique de Louvain

The creation of Universities as an institution was one of the best things to come out of the Middle Ages. The institution's commitment to extending the boundaries of human knowledge, transmitting this knowledge, and thereby increasing the humanity of the human race has kept it at the forefront of civilization in the 21st century. The Université catholique de Louvain has played a part in this process with pride [since 1425](#).

But above all, UCL's mission to be a great European university is directed towards the future. It takes in teachers, researchers and students from far and wide and the need for strict quality control has never been higher. The internationalization of tertiary education brings new challenges. Inspired by a long history of welcoming others, the university campuses are developing into living communities.

UCL is a microcosm of the world it serves. It is a centre of knowledge and innovation, a place of cultural celebration and invention, of achievement and extending the limits of human accomplishment.



Mission Statement

UCL, a university:

- with an international reputation in the fields of education and research,
- that promotes the international mobility of people and knowledge,
- where innovation in the field of education is highly valued,
- with humanist values, both by choice and by tradition,
- that actively contributes to regional development,
- in a privileged environment.

Facts and Figures

UCL is a large, international **community**:

- **21 000** students of 122 different nationalities,
- a **5 000**-member teaching, research, administrative and technical staff,
- **140 000** alumni world wide.

UCL is responsible for the **education** of nearly one out of two French-speaking academics in Belgium and proposes courses in all possible disciplines:

- **35** Bachelor's programmes,
- **29 60** credit Master's programmes (one year)
- **74** 120 credit Master's programmes (two years) offer some **203** study possibilities according to focus: teaching, research, or professional
- **63** advanced Master's programmes,
- **76** minors and additional modules,
- **138** continuing education programmes.

Research, performed in close collaboration with the private and public sector and international institutions, is one of UCL's main activities:

- **2 000** researchers
- **1 500** PhD students, half of which are foreign visitors
- **924** research agreements signed in 2007, worth an over-all amount of around 80 million euro
- **1** Noble Prize winner: Prof Christian de Duve (medicine, 1974)
- **18** Prix Francqui winners
- **No. 1** French-speaking Belgian university (Times Higher Education Supplement international ranking 2008)
- **No. 2** French-speaking comprehensive university internationally (THES 08)
- **42nd** university in Europe (THES 08) 116th university in the world (THES 08)

The UCL proposes a variety of **services to society** and the academic community:

- **3** science parks (Louvain-la-Neuve, Brussels, Senefte)
- **2** university hospitals (Saint-Luc Brussels and Mont-Godinne)



- 1 museum
- 2.7 million books in the library

Academic Calendar

Beginning of the 1st semester of the academic year 2010-2011:	20-Sep-10
End of the 1st semester:	24-Dec-10
Beginning of the 1st examination session:	6-Jan-11
End of the 1st examination session:	22-Jan-11
Beginning of the 2nd semester:	31-Jan-11
Patron Saint Day (classes suspended this day):	2-Feb-11
Easter Holiday:	11-22 Apr-11
End of the 2nd semester:	21-May-11
Beginning of the 2nd examination session:	3-Jun-11
End of the 2nd examination session:	2-Jul-11
Beginning of the 3rd examination session:	18-Aug-11
End of the 3rd examination session:	10-Sep-11
Beginning of the 1st semester of the academic year 2011-2012:	19-Sep-11

6.5 The Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics

The research unit of agricultural economics (www.uclouvain.be/ecru) is a research group that is now part of the new Earth and Life Institute (www.uclouvain.be/eli) of the Université catholique de Louvain.

The list of the members of this research group can be seen at www.uclouvain.be/23184.html and the scientific publications at www.uclouvain.be/238080.html.

6.6 Student life

University Restaurants

Most of the accommodation on campus disposes of a kitchen where you can cook your own meals.

In order to make day-to-day life easier, the [university restaurants](#) serve well balanced, high-quality and varied menus at very democratic prices.

6.6.1 Accommodation

Under normal circumstances the AFEPAs coordinators will take care of housing for AFEPAs students. So, you do not need to register for any of the following links.



In Louvain-la-Neuve and Brussels, the University has a total of 4,600 lodging possibilities (4,050 rooms and 550 studios and apartments) for students, but it is possible to stay elsewhere in the town or the city, be it through real-estate companies or private owners.

Most of the housing managed by the University and private companies are **communal apartments**. The student lives in an individual room, but shares with other students the kitchen, the living room and the sanitary installations (shower and toilets). The room is equipped (wash-basin, bed, mattress, chair, table, cupboard and shelf space); The tenants must buy their bedding and cutlery themselves. Communal apartments have six, eight and ten tenants.

Studios generally have one living room, including a kitchen area and a shower. **Apartments** have up to four rooms.

The procedure in order to obtain a room or apartment will be different depending on the type of international student:

- [accommodation for degree students](#)
- [accommodation for exchange students](#)

6.6.2 Cultural

At UCL,

- We welcome those with creative talents. That's why we ask [artists in residence](#) to give classes and seminars, so that they can share their talent and vision with the community and the town.
- Culture can be the key component in the student's training, as is the case with the [minor in culture et creation](#), which gives students the opportunity to put their cultural knowledge to use as part of their curriculum.
- We really want to make a contribution to the cultural process. This is why the university is investing money in sites that act as a link between the university and the region: the [Ferme de Biéreau](#), l'[Aula Magna](#) and the Forum des Halles. Add to this the [Midis en Musique](#) on the Brussels Campus and you'll see that music lies at the very heart of what we do.
- Culture is something that students also get a chance to shape, with the active support of the institution.

6.6.3 Sports

For sports, please consult the following site of the main sport facilities of the university (unfortunately, up to now only in French).

<http://www.blocry.be/st/>

<http://www.uclouvain.be/sport.html>





7. Information on Partner Universities: Swedish Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden

7.1 Contact information

Kristina Hedman Jansson, Utbildningssekreterare SLU,
Institutionen för ekonomi
Box 7013
750 07 Uppsala
Tel: 018 671786

7.2 General Information on Sweden

Currently, some 30,000 foreign students are studying in Sweden, making for a vibrant, international study environment. Swedes have some peculiar cultural traits, but they are deeply proud of having built a society that promotes equality between the sexes, tolerance and inclusiveness.

As a student in Sweden, you will have ample opportunity to make new friends. A good part of your social life will revolve around your student union. The union can often help you with finding accommodation and other practical matters. Do make sure you are covered by adequate health insurance while in Sweden.

You will probably need to get a residence permit or visa, maybe even before you arrive in Sweden. To get a residence permit, you need to show you have sufficient funds to pay for living expenses in Sweden. But there are ways in which you can mitigate the financial strain: Sweden allows students to work for the duration of their studies.

7.2.1 Travel to and in Sweden

7.2.1.1 Air

The main airport is Stockholm Arlanda, which links Sweden with major European and North American cities. Göteborg Landvetter is Sweden's second biggest international airport. Stockholm Skavsta (actually 100km south of Stockholm, near Nyköping) and Göteborg City both act as airports for the budget airline Ryanair.

Göteborg Landvetter (code GOT; 031-94 10 00; www.lfv.se)

Göteborg City (code GSE; 031-92 60 60; www.goteborgcityairport.se)



Stockholm Arlanda(code ARN; 08-797 60 00; www.lfv.se)

Stockholm Skavsta (code NYO; 0155-28 04 00; www.skavsta-air.se)

7.2.1.2 Train

Sweden has an extensive and reliable railway network and trains are certainly faster than buses. However, many destinations in the northern half of the country cannot be reached by train alone.

Costs

Travel on the super-fast X2000 services is much pricier than on 'normal' trains. Full-price 2nd-class tickets for longer journeys are expensive (around twice the price of equivalent bus trips), but there are various discounts available, especially for booking a week or so in advance (*förköpsbiljet*), or at the last minute (for youth and pensioner fares). Students (with a Swedish CSN or SFS student card if aged over 26), and people aged under 26, get a 30% discount on the standard adult fare.

X2000 tickets include a seat reservation. All SJ ticket prices are reduced in summer, from late June to mid-August. SJ trains don't allow bicycles to be taken onto trains (they have to be sent as freight).

Station luggage lockers usually cost between Skr20 and Skr30 for 24 hours.

Trains run regularly every 20 minutes between the cities of Copenhagen and Malmö (Skr87, 35 minutes), travelling via the Öresund bridge. The trains usually stop at Copenhagen Airport.

From Copenhagen, it's necessary to change in Malmö for Stockholm trains. Six or seven services operate directly between Copenhagen and Göteborg (Skr373, four hours). Trains every hour or two connect Copenhagen, Kristianstad and Karlskrona. X2000 high-speed trains are more expensive.

Hamburg is the central European gateway for Scandinavia, with direct trains daily to Copenhagen and a few on to Stockholm.

There are direct overnight trains running every day between Berlin and Malmö via the Trelleborg-Sassnitz ferry. The journey takes nine hours and a couchette/bed costs €8/125 (approximately Skr820/1170). See www.berlin-night-express.com for details.

The main rail links run from Stockholm to Oslo, from Göteborg to Oslo, from Stockholm to Östersund and Storlien (Norwegian trains continue to Trondheim), and from Luleå to Kiruna and Narvik.

Trains run daily between Stockholm and Oslo (Skr642, six hours), and there's a night train from Stockholm to Narvik (Skr500 not including couchette, from 20 hours). You can also



travel from Helsingborg to Oslo (Skr590, seven hours), via Göteborg. X2000 high-speed trains are more expensive.

7.1.1.3 Bus

Apart from Eurolines, Säftebussen buses regularly connect the same cities, although they're more expensive (eg Skr510 from Stockholm to Copenhagen). Swebus Express has five buses daily from Copenhagen to Göteborg (Skr225, four hours).

7.1.1.4 Car

You can drive from Copenhagen to Malmö across the Öresund bridge on the E20 motorway. Tolls are paid at Lernacken, on the Swedish side, in either Danish (single/return crossing per car Dkr235/470) or Swedish (Skr285/570) currency, or by credit or debit card.

7.2.1.5 Ferry

Ferry connections between Sweden and its neighbours are frequent and straightforward. Most lines offer substantial discounts for seniors, students and children, and many rail-pass holders also get reduced fares. Most prices quoted in this section are for single journeys at peak times (weekend travel, overnight crossings, mid-June to mid-August); at other times, fares may be up to 30% lower.

7.2 Specific Information about Uppsala

Uppsala is the capital of Uppsala County and the fourth largest city of Sweden with 144,839 inhabitants. Located about 70 km north of the capital Stockholm, it is also the seat of the Uppsala Municipality. Since 1164, Uppsala has been the ecclesiastical center of Sweden, being the seat of the Archbishop of the Church of Sweden. Founded in 1477, Uppsala University is the oldest center of higher education in Scandinavia.

The Fyris river (fyrisån) neatly divides the city into two different parts: the historic quarter to the west of the river and the administrative, residential and commercial area to the east. Most of the features of interest are in the western part, dominated by the cathedral, and with its old streets, river views and parks.

The most outstanding building in Uppsala is the *Domkyrka* (Uppsala Cathedral), Scandinavia's largest church (118.70 m high), which is visible from most parts of town and from the motorway.



Facing the west end of the cathedral is the *Gustavianum*, built in 1625 to be the main building of the University, and served as such through most of the 19th century. It contains the Museum of Nordic Antiquities, the Victoria Museum (of Egyptian antiquities) and the University's cultural history collections. It also houses a perfectly preserved 17th-century Anatomical Theatre (used in its time for public dissections).

Across the street from the Gustavianum stands the new main building of the *Uppsala University* erected in 1879–86 in Italian Renaissance style. The Uppsala University Coin Cabinet is located in the university main building.

Not very far from the University stands the Uppsala University Library (*Carolina Rediviva*), also the largest library in Sweden, with over 5 million volumes and some 60,000 manuscripts. The building was built in 1820–1841.

On a circa 35-metre high hill to the southwest of the University Library stands *Uppsala Castle*. Its construction was initiated in 1549 by King Gustav Vasa, founder of the Wasa royal dynasty and the first Swedish monarch to inherit the crown. Today the castle holds several museums, and is the residence of the Governor (*landshövding*).

5 km north of Uppsala city lies *Gamla Uppsala* (Old Uppsala), the location of the pre-Christian town Uppsala. There are few remains, with the exception of several huge burial mounds of pre-Christian monarchs and the previous cathedral from 1164 A.D., traditionally said to be built over the old heathen temple (and recent archaeological investigations seems to support this notion). After the church burned down around 1240 only parts of it were restored.

7.2.1 How to get around

Local transportation

Public transport – buses, commuter trains, trams and (in Stockholm) the underground – is available almost everywhere in Sweden and provides a convenient, fast way to get around. Passes are usually valid for unlimited travel on the local network such as the underground (T-bana), local buses and commuter trains. A monthly pass for public transport costs SEK 690 in Stockholm and often less in smaller cities.

7.2.2 Getting a resident permit

Non-EU/EEA countries

If you are intending to stay in Sweden for less than three months, then you will need a visa if the country that issues your passport is on [this list](#) [PDF file]. If your studies in Sweden will take longer than three months, you need to acquire a residence permit before you arrive in Sweden. Permits are issued by the [Swedish Migration Board](#). The Swedish Migration Board has collected what [you need to know](#) about applying for a residence permit in Sweden.

Please remember that you cannot apply for a residence permit unless you have been admitted to full time accredited university studies in Sweden. The application fee, which is not refundable, is SEK 1,000 (about 100 Euros).



When applying for a residence permit, you must prove to the Swedish Migration Board that you will have a guaranteed sum of money at your disposal throughout the entire period of your studies. The amount, SEK 7,300 per month for ten months of the year, is set by the Migration Board. If you wish to bring your family you must show that you have at your disposal an additional SEK 3,500 per month for your spouse and SEK 2,100 per child and month.

If you can prove to the board's satisfaction that that you will receive free lodging during the whole or part of your study period this sum will be correspondingly reduced. Students who have been awarded a scholarship through the Swedish Institute or another program should supply proof of this. You will also need to show a valid passport and a letter of admission from the institution at which you will be studying. To be sure of obtaining your permit in time you should submit your application 6-8 weeks prior to your departure for Sweden.

Please note that residence permits are limited to the duration of the study period, or to one year, whichever is shorter. Your permit will be renewed annually, provided you receive the number of credit points required and can produce evidence of continued financial support. Renewal requests are processed by your local Swedish Migration Board office. If you have any questions please contact the Swedish embassy or consulate in your home country or country where you currently live. You can also contact the [Swedish Migration Board](#). Also, make sure you have adequate [medical insurance](#).

EU/EEA countries

If you are a citizen of a non-Nordic EU/EEA country you have the right to reside in Sweden. The term "right to reside" means that an EU/EEA citizen is permitted to stay in Sweden for more than three months without a residence permit. However, you must register with the Migration Board no later than three months after entering the country.

To register, you must enclose proof of enrolment for a course or program which is at high school level at the minimum, assurance that you have sufficient funds for your upkeep, and proof that you have comprehensive medical insurance valid in Sweden. You can read more about the requirements for registration at the [Swedish Migration Board's website](#). They have collected [what you need to know](#).

Please note that if you are a citizen of Switzerland you must apply for a residence permit (see above).

Nordic countries

Citizens from Nordic countries do not need a visa or residence permit to study in Sweden.

7.2.3 Setting up a bank account

Banks are generally open from Monday to Friday, between 10.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. Many branches have extended opening hours at least once a week (until 6.00 p.m. in larger cities). Banks are closed at weekends. You will normally need a national registration number, "personnummer" (See Civil Registration below), to open a bank account.



It's a good idea to check whether your bank at home has a Swedish banking partner. Some banks may be willing to let you open an account even if you don't have a Swedish identity card (see below). You will need to show a valid passport, a receipt for your Student Union membership fee and a letter stating that you are a visiting student.

Credit cards are widely accepted in Sweden, much more so than the rest of Europe. Commonly accepted cards are Visa, MasterCard, Eurocard and American Express. Traveler's checks can also be used.

The Swedish Post Office has recently been restructured. Mail and packets can now be picked up at a number of places, including gas stations, supermarkets and kiosks. Look for the blue and yellow sign above or by the entrance of outlets providing this service. You can also buy stamps and conduct most other errands at these outlets, many of which stay open late in the evening and on weekends.

There are also traditional post offices offering the full range of services. They are usually open between 9.30 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. and may have extended opening hours once or twice a week. Yellow post boxes are for national and international letters and blue for regional letters.

7.2.4 Other Practical Matters

Cost of Living

Though most students live on a tight budget, there are ways of making your money go further. You can use your student card for discounts and on-campus restaurants are good value. You can also cook your own food; most student accommodations have some form of kitchen facility open to residents.

In most restaurants and bars, a beer will cost you SEK 40-50 (EUR 4-5), a glass of wine perhaps a little more. Dinner starts at around SEK 100-150 (EUR 10-15) drinks not included. Eating out at lunchtime is cheaper; expect to pay somewhere around SEK 55-85 for a meal including a soft drink, salad and tea/coffee. An average monthly budget is set out below to give you some idea of the cost of living in Sweden.

Food: SEK 2,000. Accommodation: SEK 3,200. Local travel: SEK 500. Telephone/internet: SEK 300. Insurance, medical care and hygiene: SEK 250. Student union fee: SEK 60-70. Clothing, hobby/leisure, other: SEK 750.
Total: SEK 7,070, or about EUR 750.

Remember however, that prices can vary considerably depending on where you live. Stockholm, for example, is more expensive than smaller towns.

Please also note that when applying for a residence permit, you must prove to the Swedish Migration Board that you will have a guaranteed sum of money at your disposal throughout the entire period of your studies. The amount, SEK 7,300 per month for ten months of the year, is set by the Migration Board. If you wish to bring your family you must show that you



have at your disposal an additional SEK 3,000 per month for your spouse and SEK 1,800 per month per child.

Currency

The Swedish krona (plural kronor), is denoted by the international currency symbol SEK. One krona contains 100 öre. Bank notes are available in denominations of 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 kronor, coins in 50 öre (to be phased out by September 2010), 1, 5 and 10 kronor. All major bank and credit cards are widely accepted throughout Sweden. ([1 Euro = approx. SEK 11](#)).

Drugs and medications

Prescriptions can be filled at local pharmacies called "apotek". These are open during normal shopping hours. 24-hour service is usually available only in the major cities. If you take medication, it is a good idea to make sure that you have an adequate supply before leaving for Sweden.

Over-the-counter medicines may additionally be available at supermarkets or gas stations.

Emergencies and SOS calls

In case of emergency, dial 112 to contact the police, fire brigade or medical services.

Emergency calls made from payphones are free of charge.

ID cards

An identity card, or an ID card (legitimation), is a card on which the bearer's photo and personal number are registered. Having an ID card will help in any contact you may have with Swedish authorities. It will also make it easier for you to open a bank account. To obtain a Swedish ID card you must be registered as a resident (see civil registration, above).

ID cards are issued by the Swedish Tax Agency (Skatteverket). Detailed information about how to apply for an ID card is available in this [pdf brochure](#) issued by the Swedish Tax Agency. The application fee is SEK 400.

There are also national student cards which give discounts on domestic travel by air, train and bus. More detailed information on discount offers will be sent along with these cards, which you will receive about one month after you join a student union.

Opening hours

Shopping hours are generally between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. on weekdays. Shops close between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on Saturdays. In larger towns, department stores remain open until 8-10 p.m. and some are also open on Sundays between 12 noon and 4 p.m. Shops generally close early on the day before a public holiday.

Telecommunications

Most international students in Sweden choose to use Skype and mobile telephones with pay-as-you-go SIM cards from companies such as [Telia](#), [Tele2Comviq](#), [Telenor](#) (in Swedish only), [3](#) (in Swedish only) and [Halebop](#) (in Swedish only), that can be easily topped up online or at newsstands. If you don't want to buy a mobile phone in Sweden it is often possible to use a phone from your home country with a Swedish SIM card. Make sure that the phone is not locked to your previous operator. Another option is to subscribe to an mobile phone contract,



but this is rare for students and usually requires a Swedish *personnummer* (see Civil registration above).

Miscellaneous — a few practical things to keep in mind

Alcohol, Systembolaget is the government-owned wine and liqueur store. It is generally open Monday through Friday between 10.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m and on Saturdays between 10.00 am and 2.00 pm. Some stores stay open longer.

The age limit for buying wine and spirits in Systembolaget is 20. If you are under 25, you will probably have to present some proof of your age when buying. In bars and restaurants the legal drinking age is 18.

Allemansrätten, or the right of common access, gives everybody the right to use private as well as public land and waterways for certain activities such as hiking, jogging or boating provided that no damage is caused to the land. You must also show consideration to other people and animals and respect the wishes of private landowners.

This means that you cannot walk or sail too close to houses and private gardens. It is also a good idea to ask the landowner if you plan on pitching a tent for more than a short period of time.

Dates are often written in the order: year, month, day. E.g. October 12, 2003 is written 2003-10-12 (or just 031012).

Driving. Sweden, like most European countries, has right-hand traffic. The legal driving age is 18 and you are expected to have your driver's license with you when driving. A foreign driver's license is valid for a maximum of one year. The laws on drinking and driving are very strict and such behavior is generally not socially accepted.

Drug laws are very strict in Sweden. Foreign citizens in possession of any type of illegal drug may be arrested and expelled from the country. What are sometimes referred to as soft drugs, for example marijuana and hashish, are illegal in Sweden.

Electricity is standard European 220 volts and 50 cycles (Hz).

Time zone. Sweden has Central European Time (CET), GMT +1. Daylight saving time (GMT +2) applies from the last Sunday in March until the last Sunday in October. Clock time is written according to the European system, e.g. 1 p.m. is written 13.00.

Tipping (in restaurants and taxis) — Service charge is included in the price. But it is normal practice to leave a small tip (around 10%) if you feel you have been treated well.



7.3 Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

SLU (Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet – Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences) is a university with a clearly defined role in society: to take responsibility for the development of learning and expertise in areas concerning biological resources and biological production. This responsibility stretches over the wide-ranging fields of agriculture, forestry and food industry to environmental questions, veterinary medicine and biotechnology. A comprehensive viewpoint, inter-disciplinary approach and applicability are keywords in SLU's research and teaching and in the contacts with industry and society.

University activities are spread between several departments in four faculties: the Faculty of Landscape Planning, Horticulture and Agricultural Science, the Faculty of Natural Resources and Agriculture Sciences, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science and the Faculty of Forest Sciences. A total of 3 200 people are employed at the University.

SLU offers a broad spectrum of educational programmes and single subjects courses. About 3 300 undergraduates and 800 postgraduate students are enrolled at SLU.

Main campuses are located at Alnarp, Skara, Ultuna and Umeå. Research and teaching activities are carried out throughout the country.

Facts and Figures 2009

The figures below are based on the annual report covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 2009.

SLU has:

3,528	Employees
3,793	Full-time students
712	Postgraduate students

Funding

In 2009, SLU's turnover amounted to 2,691 MSEK. The expenditure amounted to 2,676 MSEK.

Income		
Governments grants	1,460 MSEK	55%
Operating income	467 MSEK	18%
External grants	757 MSEK	26%
Financial	7 MSEK	1%

Expenditure		
Staff	1,650 MSEK	61 %
Premises	280 MSEK	11,5 %



Other Operative expenses	665 MSEK	24 %
Financial	4 MSEK	0,5 %
Depreciation	78 MSEK	3 %

Expenditure in fields of activities		
Research and postgraduate education	1,812 MSEK	68 %
Undergraduate education	591 MSEK	23 %
Environmental monitoring and assesement	287 MSEK	9 %

Staff

SLU has 2,800 employees (full-time equivalent).

Undergraduate education

	2007	2008	2009
Qualified applicants	3,627	3,652	5,253
Places available	1,080	1,150	1,150
Students admitted	935	942	999

Student exchanges

	2007	2008	2009
In	354	328	364
Out	101	97	105

Research and research education

	2007	2008	2009
Newly admitted research students	92	149	128
Active research students	695	701	712

Master's Programmes

	2007
Number of places	780
Number of admitted students	277
Number of programmes	27

Graduations

	2007	2008	2009
Programme students	59 %	71 %	67 %

Research

	2007	2008	2009
Participation in research programmes within the EU	65	52	49



7.4 The Faculty of Natural Resources and Agricultural Sciences

The Faculty of Natural Resources and Agricultural Sciences is the largest of the four faculties at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU); with about 1,700 students, and 1100 employees, including 300 PhD students and 90 professors. The Faculty contains a wide range of disciplines spanning over agriculture, food and biotechnology to natural resources, environment and landscape planning.

The mission of the faculty is to advance and impart knowledge that will lead to management of our natural resources in an ecologically, socially and economically sustainable manner. This goal is pursued through our research, educational programs, and outreach activities. We are also responsible for a number of environmental monitoring programs that are designed to describe and assess the condition of the Swedish environment.

Most of the department and the faculty office are located in Uppsala 65 km north of Stockholm, but important activities are also carried out in Umeå, Skara, and Grimsö. The departments are organised in clusters covering four subject areas:

- Ecology-Crop Production
- Landscape Planning-Social Sciences
- Soil-Water-Environment
- Uppsala BioCenter

The Department of Economics

The Department of Economics carries out research and teaches at both Undergraduate and Graduate level. We very much welcome the opportunity to share our teaching and research with students and offer five different Undergraduate and Masters Programmes and a range of courses in Agribusiness and Management, Economics, Applied Statistics and Mathematics and Agrarian History. We also offer qualified supervision of degree projects and papers.

The director of study at the department is Daniel Lunneryd, and undergraduate administrator is Kristina Jansson.

Ultuna Campus

The Ultuna campus lies six kilometres south of Uppsala city centre. Cycling is the favoured mode of transport among students – it takes about 20 – 35 minutes by bicycle from central Uppsala to Ultuna. Uppsala is a city of bicycles – in winter the cycleways are often cleared and gritted long before the roads.



The campus also houses student accommodation. Many SLU students are dog owners, so dogs are allowed in campus accommodation. The surroundings at Ultuna are ideal for walks in the woods and along the river Fyrisån.

7.5 Student life

Make the most out of your time at SLU! Studying at SLU is not just about attending lectures and seminars. There are plenty of things to do in your free-time. The options vary between the different campuses, but all of them have at least one student union which arranges various activities and events. Meet new people, exchange ideas, get to know the Swedes and other exchange students from all over the world. There is a buddy system at SLU and if you are interested you can contact the student union which will try to set you up with a Swedish buddy to show you around.

Get to know Sweden, explore the fantastic outdoors. Enjoy the different seasons. Celebrate the arrival of spring with bon-fires and singing, explore the archipelago in the summertime and see the midnight sun in northern Sweden. Watch the leaves turn into different colours in autumn and try skiing or ice-skating during the cold winter.

Swedes tend to be active and sporting activities are popular among students. Sporting clubs and societies organize a wide range of activities on campus at most universities and university colleges. Taking part in these activities is probably the best way to meet new people and take a break from studying.

Other natural meeting points are clubs and pubs on and around campus. Many of these serve drinks and food at affordable prices. The legal age for drinking in Sweden is 18. Some establishments – mainly in the bigger cities – may only admit people over 20 or 23.

A lot of people go out for a drink at the weekend, and there can be long queues from early on outside the more popular places. Some nightclubs charge an entrance fee, usually ranging from SEK 50 to 150.

To find out where to go just ask a fellow Swedish student or pick up a copy of your local newspaper. As a student, however, you have an invaluable social resource in your local student union.

The role of the student unions

Student unions, formed to represent the social and academic interests of their members, may be found at every university and university college in Sweden. Membership is compulsory; students pay a small fee (SEK 150-400 depending on where they're studying) at the start of each term.

Swedish student unions have traditionally played an important role in university life. Compulsory membership fees have enabled them to improve conditions for students.



Student unions are there to make every student's stay as pleasant as possible: they provide accommodation, operate restaurants, cafes and bars, arrange parties with live bands, run sports programs and organize orchestras and student theatricals. The union is the organization you will be most in contact with when arranging accommodation.

Students at older Swedish universities are organized into *nationer*. These “nations”, of which there are many, represent the different regions of Sweden. Many have traditions dating back several centuries. Every student studying at a university of this kind must belong to a nation and pay a small membership fee. Together, these organizations form the student union at that university. Foreign students may join whichever nation they prefer.

Student unions have long been the natural meeting point for new students and many offer services of different kinds to foreign students. Some have so-called host or mentor programs in which students already enrolled at university meet visiting students on arrival and introduce them to the city and fellow students. You can get in touch with your union through your university or university college and ask about the services they provide to foreign students.

When you join a union you will receive a student card that entitles you to benefits and discounts on domestic travel. Many shops also offer student discounts. Other services include updated information on activities on and off campus and help in most matters relating to your stay in Sweden. Best of all, perhaps, is the chance to take part in interesting social activities and meet new people.

7.5.1 Accomodation

For many people, studying abroad will be their first experience of living away from home for a longer period. This can be a daunting prospect for anyone, especially in view of the demands associated with being a full-time student while trying to gain a foothold in a new culture.

It is therefore important that your living environment is comfortable and affordable; you should give yourself plenty of time to make all the necessary arrangements before leaving for Sweden.

Exchange students

If you are an exchange student in the Socrates/Erasmus programs you will receive assistance with accommodation arrangements from the host academic institution. Be sure to confirm this with your contact person before you leave for Sweden.

7.5.2 Cultural

Those looking for entertainment and involvement can turn to Ultuna's two student bodies. They arrange parties, get-togethers and have numerous clubs and committees to join. And when it's time to look for some variety, there are the student societies, which occupy a central role in student life in Uppsala and work much like the student bodies. Uppsala students also



have a festival they have made very much their own: Walpurgis Night. There is much singing to celebrate the coming of spring and the city is transformed into Sweden's largest picnic site.

7.5.3 Sports

The entire Ultuna area is ideal for outdoor recreation, with football pitches, a beach volleyball court, a Frisbee golf course, paths and cycleways for jogging and a Friskis & Svettis gym offering ample keep-fit opportunities. Students are also welcome to visit the two gyms run by the student health centre, Studenthälsan: Stallet and Svettis.

